

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 120

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Douglas Joins High Court; Hitler Summons Reichstag

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 17, 1939

Douglas Takes Seat on Supreme Bench

WASHINGTON (AP)—An oath to support the Constitution and to administer justice impartially today made William O. Douglas the youngest member of the Supreme Court in 127 years.

The Strecker decision and background: Pages 1 and 8.

Supreme Court Bars Strecker Deportation

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court ruled today that Joseph G. Strecker's former membership in the Communist Party of the United States does not subject him to deportation.

Miss Frances Perkins, Labor Secretary, has awaited this precedent for dealing with arguments that Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, be deported as a Communist.

The Court held constitutional provisions of the 1938 AAA law limiting the amount of major farm products to be placed on the market.

Rome and Berlin Silent on Roosevelt Appeal

The world today awaited replies from Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini to President Roosevelt's week-end appeal for a 10-year non-aggression pledge and world conferences on arms and trade.

Berlin and Rome remained officially silent while leaders, as an observer put it, "studied how to say no." Controlled Fascist press attacked the Roosevelt plan as "amateurish," "incomprehensible," and a "theatrical trick."

Herr Hitler summoned Reichstag for April 28 to hear his reply. London and Paris approved Mr. Roosevelt's act.

Argentina led Western Hemisphere nations, including Canada, in enthusiastic support. Democrats and some Republicans praised the President as foreign policy debate overshadowed domestic issues in Congress.

Soviet Russia sent message from Michael Kalinin, head of Central Executive Committee, congratulating Mr. Roosevelt.

Fascist Spain, in an authoritative Burgos newspaper, saw an "insult to those great statesmen, Hitler and Mussolini."

A Lisbon, Portugal, newspaper hailed Mr. Roosevelt as deserving "general admiration and respect."

Fleets of Three Nations Set for Defense

Defense moves:

United States Navy begins surprise advance shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two possible explanations: 1. Assurance to Europe's dictators of American desire to lessen armed tension. 2. Warning to Japan that America is alert in the Pacific.

French warships concentrate at Gibraltar. British Royal Air Force rushes work on landing field. Continued Spanish border concentrations lead to erection of barricades along the "neutral zone."

General Franco boasts that Spain has 1,000,000 seasoned soldiers, "holds a strong place in Europe," and that "the world looks up to Spain."

British warships stand by near Malta.

U. S. Economic Pressure on Japan Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee was advised today that economic pressure by the United States could tie up the Japanese Army in China.

"If we cut off the flow of war materials to Japan," said Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of International Law at Bryn Mawr, "the Japanese war machine probably would bog down in a few weeks." Dr. Fenwick supported neutrality proposals of Senator Thomas of Utah.

Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party, recommended to the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the neutrality law be tightened by imposing a peacetime ban on trade in munitions, and adding scrap iron and some other raw materials to the wartime ban on exportation of arms and ammunition.

Russia and Turkey Hear 'Stop Hitler' Plea

Britain and France today sought new members for "stop-aggression" bloc.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet invited Russian and Turkish envoys for new talks. Russian planes and materials, instead of troops, are reported under negotiation as a means to meet Polish and Rumanian objections to Russian troops on their soil.

In London, strength for move against aggression is seen in general approval of President Roosevelt's plea.

Italian Steel Leader Gets Albanian Post

ROME—Zenone Benini, Vice-President of the Steel Guild and an early Fascist combatant, has been named Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The action followed a proclamation yesterday by King Victor Emmanuel, accepting the Albanian Crown.

China Buys \$15,000,000 U. S. Planes

HONOLULU (AP)—A. L. Patterson, representative in China for the United Aircraft Corporation, announced he had secured contracts calling for purchase of \$15,000,000 worth of American warplanes by the Chinese Government.

Mr. Patterson said he completed the contract recently in Chungking, the wartime inland capital of China. He said it specified "rush construction" in American factories and immediate shipment to China via an undisclosed route.

Statistical Studies Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed legislation today making permanent a temporary authority of the Labor Department to make special statistical studies for corporations and individuals willing to pay their cost.

President Sees 'Politics' in Amle Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt, in complying with Thomas R. Amle's request that his nomination to the Interstate Commerce Commission be withdrawn, has suggested to Mr. Amle that he had been called a communist for "political reasons."

"Those who for political reasons have called you a communist," the President wrote, "do not perhaps realize that such name-calling ill serves the democratic form of government which this Nation wishes to continue."

Federal Aid Proposed for Parole Reform

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy suggested today that Federal grants to the states for improvement of parole administration might be a possible solution of the Nation's parole problem.

In a speech prepared for President Roosevelt's National Parole Conference, he charged the administration of parole always had been "a source of scandal" deserving "a thorough job of house-cleaning."

Hostile Crowd Meets Gandhi at Rajkot

RAJKOT, India (AP)—Landowners and Moslems who were not represented on the list of committee nominations carried by Mohandas K. Gandhi to Delhi for his interview with the Viceroy, staged a hostile scene April 16 when Mr. Gandhi returned. Five hundred persons took part, waving black flags and shouting slogans. Mr. Gandhi recently won his hunger fast in Rajkot for political reforms.

New Belgian Cabinet Takes Office

BRUSSELS—A new coalition Cabinet today took oath of office, ending six weeks of political crisis.

Pierlot is new Belgian Premier: Page 5.

Yankee Clipper Ends Atlantic Round Trip

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Yankee Clipper landed on the Patapsco River here yesterday at the end of its first round trip to Europe. In 84 hours flying time it covered 11,071 miles.

Governor Acts To Prepare For Any Emergency

No serious step yet but is prepared to call out national guard to insure fuel deliveries.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall gave a veiled hint today that he might call out the Massachusetts National Guard and take other emergency measures to end the fuel shortage in Greater Boston if it continues much longer.

His hint, issued first through an Assistant Secretary, then confirmed by him personally, was softened somewhat by the statement that he "most certainly" was not contemplating any such action "at the present time."

Deliveries of coal and fuel oil by 27 concerns continued on an emergency basis for the sixth day, and between 800 and 1,000 of the 18,000 gasoline stations were described officially as out of gas, as a result of the labor dispute.

At the same time, union officials signed a written agreement in Suffolk Superior Court not to interfere with deliveries of gasoline or fuel oil by the Jenney Manufacturing Company or the American Oil Company, which have contracts with another union, which is not on strike.

The tieup began last Wednesday when members of Local 68 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers began picketing not only coal and fuel trucks of their own employers but vehicles of 13 gasoline distributors in a controversy that was variously described as a strike and a lockout.

A Precautionary Measure
The Governor, who at first postponed and then cancelled a projected trip to Washington because of the fuel shortage, made plain his desire to protect the public's interest during the controversy by summoning to his office his personal counsel, Raymond S. Wilkins, and the head of the National Guard, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

"I discussed with the Adjutant General what steps he might take, should a state of emergency be declared," the Governor said. "I most certainly am not contemplating declaring such a state of emergency at the present time."

An account of the conference, presumably authorized by the Governor, was issued by his Assistant Secretary, Russell Gerould.

"While no action regarding a state of emergency was considered," said Mr. Gerould, "he did discuss what steps might be taken if the fuel shortage continued, making it more uncomfortable for the public." Mr. Gerould added that Governor Saltonstall discussed "the possibility of what the State's position would be if he declared a state of emergency."

May Tie Up Sea Delivery
The possibility of putting National Guardsmen on fuel trucks or of commandeering other trucks were believed to have been considered.

Other developments came rapidly as the deadlock over a new union contract continued between the drivers and the members of the Retail Fuel Institute.

Union officials avoided possible citation for violation of the temporary injunction issued by Judge Pinanski last Thursday by signing a written agreement in Judge Pinanski's court that they would not interfere heretofore with the Jenney and Amoco trucks. These firms, like most of the gasoline distributors have contracts with the Oil Workers International Union.

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who was in frequent touch with

California Woman Sets
Glider Altitude Record

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Riding the currents of a gale, Lucretia Buxton of Hawthorne set an American altitude record for women glider pilots carrying a passenger, the Southern California Soaring Association announced April 14.

The Association said calibrations of Miss Buxton's barograph revealed she had reached an altitude of 5,100 feet, or 400 feet higher than the previous best achievement. Miss Buxton's flight was made near Arvin in Kern County April 13 in the Southern California Soaring Association's annual meet.

Inside China

First of 12 Articles
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Monday, April 17, 1939

Annual D. A. R. Congress Meeting . . . 2
World Affairs Notebook . . . 2
Boston and New England News . . . 2
Weather . . . 2
Boston Events . . . 2
Maine Letter . . . 2
Radio Timetable . . . 2
Shopping Columns . . . 2
Local Arts and Theater Page . . . 2
Sports Pages . . . 2
The Children's Page . . . 2
The Home Forum . . . 2
"Why Weep?" . . . 2
(With Spanish Translation)
Financial Pages . . . 16-17-18
Fortnightly Christian Science Lectures . . . 19
Christian Science Services on Radio . . . 19
Daily Features . . . 19
Editorials . . . 22

South's Latest King Wears Paper Crown

By the Associated Press

Savannah, Ga., April 17
Gaily decorated streets greeted visitors to Savannah's first annual Southern Paper Festival today as a new and important figure in the South's economic setup—King Paper—prepared for his crowning.

Mayor Thomas Gamble, president of the festival association, formally opened an exhibition of paper products and forestry displays at the Municipal Auditorium. Outside, most streets were decorated with flags, green banners, and live pine trees.

The festival, designed to stimulate use and interest in paper products, grew out of the research work of the late Charles H. Herty, Savannah chemist, who developed a process for producing newsprint from southern pine.

Business discussions on the paper industry, in which more than \$200,000,000 has been invested in southern mills, will be held tomorrow.

Anti-Firearms Bill Given Support At Hearing on Isms

Additional support for five bills designed to curb the growth of Communism, Nazism, and Fascism was voiced today before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, which was conducting a continued hearing on the measures.

The bills include one to prohibit the carrying of firearms by members of private organizations, another to require persons using assumed names to register their true names, and a third to prohibit the libeling of races.

Opponents of the various measures, who turned out in large numbers, have not yet been given an opportunity to voice their arguments against the measures.

As feeling ran high at the hearing, with Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, chairman, warning both sides that the committee would insist on a fair hearing for each person, S. S. Eisenberg of Boston, representing the American-Jewish Congress, placed that organization on record as in favor of the various bills and particularly the bill to prohibit carrying of arms.

Mr. Eisenberg insisted "there is great danger in permitting any group to bear or store arms." He charged that Nazis and Communists "pretend to be 100 per cent American, while plotting the destruction of the government."

Daniel J. Lucey, Melrose attorney, charged the Communists in this country are only waiting for a world war and ensuing civil wars to start marching. He insisted, "We must meet the Communist

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Strecker Wins Fight to Halt Deportation

Supreme Court orders the discharge of man held for deportation as alien Communist.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court today ordered the discharge from custody of Joseph G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., whom the Labor Department sought to deport on the ground that he was an alien Communist.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Two States—Florida and Washington—suffered temporary defeats today in the Supreme Court in their effort to enforce legislation directed against alleged monopolistic practices of music copyright owners.

The decisions, delivered by Mr. Justice Stanley F. Reed, were on technicalities of procedure to permit a trial on constitutionality of the legislation.

Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black dissented in each case. Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter did not participate.

Validity of the State legislation was challenged by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Montana, Nebraska and Tennessee have similar laws.

What Law Provided
Music publishers were declared by the legislation to have combined with authors and composers for the purpose of fixing prices charged for the public performance for profit of the copyright music. This was branded an illegal restraint of trade.

Members of the Society contended they had organized in 1914 to protect themselves against the unauthorized use of their product.

In the Florida case, the Court held a three-judge Federal Court had acted correctly in temporarily enjoining enforcement of the State law.

It ruled also that a three-judge Federal Court in Washington had acted incorrectly in dismissing an attack on constitutionality of Washington's statute.

Black Dissents
Mr. Justice Black, in his dissent in the Florida case, asserted that "we have here a price-fixing combination that actually wields the power of life and death over every business in Florida and elsewhere, dependent upon copyrighted musical compositions for existence."

"Such a monopolistic combination's power to fix prices is the power to destroy," he added.

"Litigation is not a game in which justice can be awarded only to the alert and fastidious objector particularly when—as here—a court suspends statutory rights of members of the public who, not being in court, have no opportunity to object."

The Strecker case: Page 5.

Americas in Solid Front Against War in Europe; Stand of Russia Crucial

Rapid strides claimed at London in support of common defense of imperiled borders

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—While Europe awaits the reply of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini to President Roosevelt's dramatic appeal for a promise of nonaggression, rapid strides are claimed here in plans for building a common front from among the States to which Mr. Roosevelt asked that German and Italian assurance should be given.

All information from European countries other than Germany and Italy indicates that the plain citizen wholeheartedly approves the President's initiative. There are reports that the plain Italian also approves it. At any rate he was allowed to read the text of the appeal before the semi-official instructions that he should disapprove the proposal were issued through the newspaper Popolo di Roma.

The plain German on the other hand at first only heard of President Roosevelt's appeal through the foreign radio, and what he hears on the foreign radio he is not allowed to speak about to his friends unless it is favorable to Germany. Later he could read a summary in the newspapers accompanied by fierce denunciations of the President.

Contribution to Security
In diplomatic circles other than those of the two addressee countries there is a unanimous feeling that though the peace appeal is practically certain to be rejected the President has made an important contribution to the solution of the task of building a mutual security system.

The general diplomatic view is that the President and the Führer do not talk the same language. Germany and Italy have merely been assuring themselves of their "rights"—their Lebensraum, or living space, as Herr Hitler calls it. Consequently, say the diplomats, it is quite certain that neither Herr Hitler nor Signor Mussolini can directly accept the President's premises and both must therefore reject his remedy.

Some experts add that even if the two dictators gave the assurance which Mr. Roosevelt asks it would be difficult for their neighbors to believe that it was given in good faith. The road to the present situation is littered with assurances, including Germany's Locarno arbitration treaty with Czechoslovakia, the Italo-Ethiopian arbitration treaty ruling out

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)



Argentina in Line
President Ortiz endorses call of Roosevelt for peace.

U. S. Fleet Sails Back to Pacific To Guard Status Quo

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—To adjust the balance of strategic power in a world under arms, the gray shapes of nearly 100 American warships are steaming today toward the Panama Canal and their home bases in the Pacific Ocean where their presence is counted on to deter Japan from sudden capitalization of any developments which may take place in Europe.

The ships represent half the fighting power of the United States Navy. They have been in the Atlantic on war games, maneuvers and practice cruises. They were scheduled to stay in the Atlantic until about June 1. Their return will concentrate three fourths of the fleet in the Pacific. A small but sturdy squadron will remain in the Atlantic.

The order which canceled elaborate plans for a fleet review at Norfolk and the ceremonial appearance of most of the powerful American Navy at the New York World's Fair came as one of the most dramatic and portentous developments of a tense week-end.

It was decided upon at the White House after President Roosevelt had warned the world once more

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Support Grows For President's 'Peace Drive'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—President Roosevelt's "peace offensive" for German and Italian assurance of nonaggression had wide support today from church groups. The German-American League for Culture adjourned its two-day eastern conference yesterday with a formal endorsement of the appeal.

The church point of view became a vote of acclaim at the 140th annual New York Methodist Conference at Poughkeepsie yesterday, when the body voted a resolution of approval of the President's attempt "to put the moral and economic strength of America upon the side of the world's democracies in their apparent belated decisions to take a stand against the continued aggressions of the totalitarian states."

The Conference urged amendment of the Neutrality Act "so that no aggressor or treaty-breaking Nation shall be able to purchase any materials of any kind from us, the decision as to which is an aggressor and treaty-breaking Nation being in the hands of the President and Congress; and that we purchase nothing from them; and that our aid be extended to those Nations which are the victims of aggressor or treaty-breaking Nations."

Meanwhile in the Town Hall pulpit of the Community Church here, Dr. John Haynes Holmes hailed the Roosevelt appeal to the two Dictators as "pacifist statesmanship of the highest order," and to be understood "as a continuation of Mr. Chamberlain's great appeasement policy."

World, outside Axis, hails Roosevelt call as landmark in diplomatic history: Page 4. The Saturday surprise: Editorial Page.

Canada joins in backing Roosevelt's appeal to Hitler and Mussolini to give peace pledges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The enthusiastic support of Latin America and Canada today stands behind President Roosevelt's momentous week-end effort to dissuade Germany and Italy from a trial of arms, presenting to the world a picture of Pan-American solidarity which is of great comfort here and presumably a factor of some moment in Europe.

Significantly underlying the reaction which has already appeared in most corners of the globe to President Roosevelt's initiative, Secretary of State Hull said today:

"Naturally I and my associates are much gratified by the reaction in both this hemisphere and Europe as thus far made known. There is evidenced a definite feeling that a practical and timely contribution has been made to the cause of peace and a public opinion, the most potent of all forces for peace, is more strongly developing throughout the world."

Congressional Support Rises
United States opinion also showed a substantial measure of support for the President, with favorable comment from some of his bitterest isolationist critics, but also occasional shafts of disagreement and more widespread skepticism. On the whole, however, the internal reaction to the President's effort was a distinct improvement over other recent statements which he has made.

The approving messages which came pouring in from 16 Latin-American Republics and Canada all day yesterday represent here the fruition of painstaking months of Pan-American cultivation, a proof that diplomatic solidarity can be achieved among the American Nations at a crucial time when this country's diplomacy is mobilized in a supreme effort to avert a general war which everyone fears in Europe.

Whether that effort will succeed is a great question mark here. No one is even sure whether time has been gained. In best-informed quarters the crucial date is believed to be April 28, the day which Chancellor Hitler has now set for his answer in the German Reichstag to President Roosevelt's message. That date had already been underlined on State Department calendars because that is the date when, according to military information, Germany's troop concentrations will be completed.

World Conference in View
The outcome is believed to depend on the interplay of diplomacy during the next week. From here the effort will be directed toward building on the President's appeal with a general world peace conference as the objective down at the end of the road.

As contemplated here in tentative form such a conference would have two simultaneous aspects. One would be a general disarmament and world trade conference in which the United States would participate. The other would be a European political conference to compromise the intense boundary problems of that part of the world. The United States would not be party to this second conference.

An intriguing possibility in the thought of many responsible persons is the idea of a meeting of heads of states which is known to have been in Mr. Roosevelt's mind for years. But whether the conference would take such a direction is still sheer speculation. The stage has not yet been reached for developing the form of the conferences.

Diplomats Are Skeptical
That stage can come only after it is known whether Germany and Italy will decide to accept the overtures which the President made to them, and the character of that response is still unknown. Ambassador William C. Bullitt reports from Paris that there is a feeling of deep pessimism as to prospects of peace there and Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy is only a degree less pessimistic in his reports from London. Both tend to confirm the impression widespread here that the next week will be the critical moment in determining peace or war.

Such reports were of course part of the background of the President's messages to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, although it can be disclosed that preparation for that document was underway two weeks ago. The President himself had prepared a trial draft before his return from his Warm Springs holiday which was then worked over and perfected with the aid of his State Department advisors all last week.

Needs of Cultural Americas Analyzed at Chile Meeting

SANTIAGO, Chile—Fair play for American authors, launching of an inter-American review, and designation of Santiago as the University City with a projected international center of learning, were among causes advanced here at the first American Conference on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Paris Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, a League of Nations agency, took part in the sessions, which were under direction of the Pan American Union. Nineteen republics sent delegates, Honduras and Salvador being the only absentees.

The United States was represented by an exceptionally strong delegation headed by Miss Edith E. Ware, an authority on the subject of intellectual property. The American delegation also included representatives of the United States Commission of Intellectual Co-operation, the Pan American Union, the new Cultural Relations Division of the State Department, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Aid Copyright Study
The final result was a recommendation to American governments to expedite the study of the different conventions of the Universal Statute on Copyright. This followed an exhaustive discussion by a special commission in which the United States was represented by Dr. William Sanders, Pan American Union official and specialist in the complicated questions of international copyright. The commission was presided over by Senator José Antuña of Uruguay.

Resolution on Writers
A resolution was also passed relative to the improvement of the economic conditions of intellectual workers. The governments of the Americas are to be urged to adopt protective measures for writers, classifying them as workers if necessary, to secure these.

Another step to assist the cause was adopted on the invitation of the American delegation. This was a resolution to reduce the barriers to book and literature circulation, especially those arising from customs duties and exchange discrepancies.

Free Circulation Asked
Señor Chavez Orozco, in behalf of the Mexican delegation, made a determined effort to secure the

free circulation in all American countries of "foreign literary, scientific and artistic production, whatever their political ideology." There were both committee and plenary opposition to this, only Chile and Bolivia appearing on the side of Mexico. Final agreement was reached with an amendment that free circulation was desirable always providing it was sanctioned by national legislation.

Cultural Institutes
Included among the total of 51 resolutions and recommendations were those favoring: the creation of cultural institutes connected with the national commissions of intellectual co-operation; translation of continental literature to other languages, especially English; periodical celebration of "entretiens" between American intellectuals, the first of which will be at Asunción, Paraguay; decision to hold the next conference at Havana; support for the Rotary club suggestion to prepare a peace manual of American history; preparations for an American reader for all continental students; employment of radio and screen in American rapprochement; and to increase the legal deposit on each printed work so that 21 copies of each book or pamphlet published in an American country can be assured of complete continental distribution.

Andrews Predicts Labor Act Success

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15 (P)—Administrator Elmer F. Andrews predicted last night that if the Wage and Hour Act "fails for any reason the people will demand, and probably get, a much more drastic measure."

"Experience to date," he told the Emory University Law Institute, "encourages us to believe that we are going to encounter no insurmountable difficulty in enforcement."

The Administrator added, "It is because I am so deeply convinced that the battle has been won in public opinion that I believe our principal task is going to be the policing of the marginal areas. It is the irresponsible operator, and especially the fugitive from State regulation, who has been causing our major headaches."

World Affairs

Rumania and the Powers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rumania's independence was guaranteed by Britain April 13, but the action was unilateral and no step has yet been taken by Rumania itself to indicate a reversal of this Slavic Nation's nonentanglement policy. Only recently its Government signed trade treaties with both France and Germany.

Turkish suzerainty over Rumanian-speaking Wallachs, living between the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube River in Southeast Europe, ended in 1829 when Russia secured autonomy for Moldavia and Wallachia, original Provinces of the present State.

Russian "protection" lasted until 1856, but not until 1878 was independence granted by the Congress of Berlin. At the same time the Congress gave Rumania the Bulgarian Province of Dobruja, causing continued tension between the two States.

Hungarian claims to its 1,500,000 nationals living in Transylvania—given Rumania by the Peace Treaties—have become more insistent since the restraining effect of the Little Entente has passed. Bessarabia, a Russian Province since 1878, was also given to Rumania by the Versailles Treaty, and fear of Russian invasion to recapture this area led to a Polish-Rumanian defense pact in 1926. It was supplemented April 15 by pledges of mutual protection against Germany.

The Government's reply to foreign territorial claims has been a strengthening of King Carol's dictatorial single-party system, which curbs civil liberties and rigidly suppresses anti-Government movements, especially Nazi activity.

Geographical position, and the fact that Rumania necessarily depends on Greater Germany for more than half of its foreign trade, have made it expedient to admit a certain amount of German economic influence. But so far the only effects of this move have been to win better trading terms from France, with tardier British trade overtures eventually leading to the definite guarantees of British support.

A Monday Feature

Notebook



April 17, 1939

Employers Ask Elections? NLRB Says, 'Well, Maybe'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The National Labor Relations Board has just answered "yes" and "no" to the most discussed question on the Wagner Act: Should employers as well as employees have the right to initiate elections?

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the Act, startled the Senate Labor Committee hearing last week by declaring he now favors such a change.

Senate hearings will be resumed this week when the chief opponent of the Act, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, defends a host of drastic modifications backed by industry and business.

In the meantime the Labor Board itself, in the most careful official comment yet given on the question of elections initiated by employers, gives a qualified answer.

The whole matter goes back to a ruling of the Board that employers may not have the right

to petition for an election even when rival labor factions threaten their business. Suppose Employer Smith has a factory in which American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations factions each claim a majority. Should Employer Smith be subjected to a stoppage of work, it is asked, merely because neither A. F. of L. nor C. I. O. will call a Labor Board election? Why shouldn't Mr. Smith have the right to petition for such an election himself, and settle the issue?

The Labor Board argues that to give employers an "unlimited right" of initiating an election would be a mistake, first because normally an employer "has no legitimate interest" in his employees' election, and secondly, because if he had the right he could "by choosing a strategic time, effectively hinder or block self-organization among his employees."

On the other hand, the Board admits there may be a case for giving the employer a "limited" right, if he is threatened by hardship from dual union disputes. The Board promised to reserve judgment on this issue until all the evidence was in before the Senate Committee. In its way this was a concession by the Board—about the first concession given grudgingly and reluctantly, with the explanation that it would probably not help the employer very much after all.

Generally, the Board explains, if

rival unions claim to represent a majority of workers in a plant one or the other is only too eager to call an election.

Where neither has a majority, the fact that an employer could force an election would not conciliate matters nor placate either side, it is argued.

The Labor Board cites the experience of the New York State Labor Relations Board which permits the employer to file an election petition. Experience shows the situations are rare where there is dual union conflict and neither union files a petition. New York employers have filed only 43 petitions in the 11 months ending May 30, 1938, and of these 13 were filed by employers of a single association and withdrawn within a week. Out of the other 30, the Board says, only 14 cases involved dual union situations. In 6 of these 14 petitions, one or more of the unions also filed petitions so that the employer's move was unnecessary. This leaves eight cases, and in three of these, both unions consented to Board elections. Therefore, for the great State of New York which has this provision—so eagerly sought for the Federal law—the Board finds only five instances where the employers were immediately benefited. Of these five, only one involved an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. dispute.

Accordingly the Board reserves judgment on the whole matter, indicating the view that it is a tempest in a teapot.

National Defense Stressed As D. A. R. Meets in Capital

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—More than 4,000 Daughters of the American Revolution are gathered here for their forty-eighth annual Congress, prepared to reaffirm their faith in a strong national defense policy for protection of American principles and ideals.

Stage for the Nation's largest patriotic congress will be set in an opening address delivered by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, and a special national-defense meeting preceding the conference, at which military defenses, neutrality, and disclosures of the Dies non-American Investigating Committee will be discussed.

Preliminary ceremonies over the week end included pilgrimages in pouring rain to Mount Vernon and Arlington, Va., a Day of Remembrance in honor of D. A. R. members who have passed on in the last year, and a program of education and entertainment for D. A. R. "good citizenship pilgrims" chosen from high schools in every State.

Day of Remembrance
The principles on which this Nation was founded are not completely established by the mere assertion that they exist; they must be achieved by each generation," Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., President-General, reminded the Daughters at their "Day of Remembrance" ceremony. She paid tribute to the founders of the Society, telling the women "we must constantly wonder at their vision and wisdom."

The "good citizenship pilgrims," winners in a nation-wide contest first proposed by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, when she was a member of Congress, received medals and certificates of honor at a luncheon given in their honor by Mrs. Robert.

The pilgrims are selected for qualities of dependability, service, leadership, and patriotism. Each is sponsored by her State D. A. R. All are outstanding in scholarship and many are members of high school honor societies.

Sight-Seeing Trips
Their Washington program, arranged by Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne of Brookville, Ind., National Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim Committee, included sight-seeing trips and an address by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, National Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Pilgrims will be presented to the D. A. R. membership at the opening Congress session.

Unveiling of a tablet in the lobby of Memorial Continental Hall to Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, was another pre-Congress event. Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, State Regent of Connecticut, made the formal presentation.

Formal sessions of the Congress will begin tonight in Constitution Hall with the traditional ceremony that includes a grand march of national officers attended by flag-bearing pages, an oath of allegiance to the flag, unfurling of the hall's skylight, and the reading of the American Creed by its author, William Tyler Page.

Three Sessions Daily
The Congress will continue through Friday with three sessions a day. Besides Secretary Woodring, speakers will include: Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director of the Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration; Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State; Channing Pollock, author; Walter



Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lippmann, editor and columnist; Commander Leland P. Lovette, United States Navy; Senator Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas, and Representative Rogers.

Despite Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's recent resignation from the D. A. R. in protest against Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, not being allowed to use Constitution Hall, the usual White House reception for delegates will be held Friday. Mrs. Roosevelt will not be in Washington, however, and Cabinet wives will receive in her place.

The National Board has no intention of bringing the Marian Anderson case up for discussion at the Congress but will be prepared to defend its action if the subject is brought up by individual members.

The only elections this year are those of seven Vice-Presidents General and two Honorary Vice-Presidents General. Eight candidates who have entered the race for Vice-President General are: Mrs. Homer Fergus Sloan of Arkansas; Mrs. Robert J. Johnson of Iowa; Mrs. Frederick Palmer Latimer of Connecticut; Mrs. David J. Peppers of Illinois; Mrs. John Hahn of Montana; Mrs. John Logan Marshall of South Carolina; Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles of Missouri; Mrs. Carl Hoskins of New Hampshire. The two candidates for Honorary Vice-President General are: Mrs. James B. Crankshaw of Indiana, and Mrs. Edmund P. Moody of Delaware.

Moscow Diplomat Transferred to Berlin

WASHINGTON (P)—Alexander Comstock Kirk, American chargé d'affaires at Moscow, has been ordered transferred to Berlin in the same capacity. An official says the date for his arrival in Berlin had not been set.

Mr. Kirk, whose home is Chicago, will take the place of Prentiss Gilbert. Indications are that Mr. Kirk will be in charge of the Berlin Embassy for some time, since there is no indication that President Roosevelt will permit Hugh R. Wilson to return there as Ambassador until relations between the two countries better.

Mr. Kirk is a veteran diplomat. He has been in the foreign service for 24 years and has served in many important posts.

Jobs for College Graduates? Survey Reports an Increase

CHICAGO, April 17 (P)—Placement officials of many American colleges believe next June's graduates will find a smoother road from academic "assembly lines" to full-time jobs than those who received their diplomas a year ago.

A majority of current reports and comments—based in large measure on employer inquiries—disclosed this week end the improved outlook for 1939's vast army of seniors.

More than 50 schools, situated in representative sections of the nation, contributed reports for the survey by the Associated Press. While most of them viewed prospects this year as better than last, the optimism was by no means universal. Some of the commentators expressed a belief that although job prospects appeared better this year, they were still under the 1937 level.

"Opportunities for college seniors this year are greater than last year, although they do not equal the opportunities offered to 1937 graduates," said Robert E. Walden, director of the Personnel and Placement Bureau of the School of Business of Indiana University. "The prospects in teaching, law, medicine, and dentistry are about the same as last year."

"In the field of business the number of openings for college graduates has doubled over that of last year, but does not equal the number in 1937."

Tests for Employees
"The situation," said D. H. Moyer, assistant director of the Alumni Placement Bureau at Harvard University, "is a lot better than last year. Of course, last year was pretty awful. There are more companies in the field seeking men this year and more companies interviewing graduates, but we won't know until later how much that amounts to, because they haven't made their offers yet."

There is an increasing number of companies using psychology tests for prospective employees. One of the most optimistic reports came from the University of Pittsburgh, which said that up to March 1 its placement bureau had placed 20 per cent more graduates in full time jobs since last June than it had during the entire year from June, 1937, to June, 1938. Most of Pittsburgh's requests were for various types of engineers with business training, particularly salesmanship.

From Dr. Clarence E. Clewell, director of the University of Pennsylvania's Placement Service, came the statement that the number of calls received from business and industrial firms seeking alumni qualified to hold jobs in those fields was nearly twice as great in January and February than in the same months a year ago.

Best in Five Years?
Mrs. Mary B. Bondurant, personnel director for the University of Georgia, viewed prospects for employment of graduates this year as better than at any time during the past five years. George Williams College of Chicago—formerly the Y. M. C. A. college—which specializes in training men to supervise leisure time activities, reported openings for jobs exceeded the number of candidates for graduation. Dr. C. F. Daily, head of the placement bureau in the College of Business Administration of the University of Oklahoma, declared employment prospects this spring were "the most promising in ten years."

From Stanford University came a report from Miss Ruth Tracksell, executive assistant of the school's employment service, which said that the outlook for the year ahead was good, with San Francisco's Golden Gate International Exposition serving to stimulate employment.

The survey also disclosed that some schools were intensifying their efforts to narrow the gap between school and work.

THE NEW Mercury 8

OWNERS SAY "It's Swell!"

Read why these experienced car owners bought the Mercury 8

\$894

Is the price of this Sedan (delivered in Detroit, taxes extra)

BEFORE they bought the car we asked—

"What features influenced you most in choosing a Mercury over the car you owned previously?"

APPEARANCE The beauty of the Mercury was stressed in more than 84% of the interviews. You get style leadership in a Mercury.

ROOMINESS More than 70% included the Mercury's spaciousness as one of the big reasons for buying.

QUALITY Materials and fine workmanship influenced a majority.

POWER AND SMOOTHNESS Power of the 95-hp. Mercury engine and smoothness of eight cylinders.

LOW PRICE Influenced many. A price backed by the Ford Motor Company's reputation for good value.

AFTER they bought the car we asked—

"From your experience with the Mercury 8, what additional features do you like now?"

PERFORMANCE This was mentioned most prominently by all.

ECONOMY Low fuel and oil consumption was the next most popular feature. Owners reported up to 20 miles per gallon.

HANDLING Ease of steering and parking were third on the list of preferred features. Hydraulic brakes are another Mercury feature.

EASE OF CARE Owners were so impressed with the advantages of Triple-Cushioned Comfort that they mentioned this among the first four outstanding features.

We asked a number of people who formerly owned other cars in the medium-price field why they switched to the Mercury 8. Read their answers at the right. Add them together and you see why this brand-new, grand-new car is an outstanding value.

Here's the important point... Mercury owners liked the car before they bought it. They liked it even better after they got it. Owning it and driving it brought out four additional features.

"MAKE IT A MERCURY" FOR A NEW THRILL IN MOTORING

Explorers Plan to Cross Little Known Simpson Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The almost unexplored Simpson desert in the southeastern corner of the Northern Territory is to be visited by a scientific exploring party shortly. It will be led by Dr. Cecil Madigan, assistant to Sir Douglas Mawson, lecturer in geology and mineralogy at the Adelaide University, with whom he went on an Antarctic expedition. Plans have been completed for an attempt to cross the desert through the center, a feat that involves some element of danger in waterless country.

Dr. Madigan estimates the area of the desert to be 56,000 square miles and, so far as is known, it is an expanse of vast sand ridges fixed by spinifex and other growths. It is expected by students of soil erosion and movement to offer unique opportunities for investigation at a time when sand drift is menacing settlement and production in many parts of the interior of the continent. Whether vegetation is advancing or retreating around the Simpson Desert is to be tested by Dr. Madigan and his colleagues.

The expedition will be absent for more than two months and the whole of finance is being found by Mr. Alan Simpson, a former president of the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society, after whom the desert was named in 1929. It will comprise, in addition to Dr. Madigan, a botanist and soils surveyor, a wireless operator, biologist and cinematographer. It is intended to set up a pedal wireless set in the desert and endeavor to conduct two-way conversations daily. Seventeen camels will be employed in the crossing and seven of them will carry 32 gallons of water each as Dr. Madigan estimates that the

Ixtle Co-operatives Get Bank to Finance Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The long-depressed ixtle industry, which has been a cause of much concern to the Government as it is the means of livelihood of large groups of country people, will be aided by the formation of a bank, with a capital of half a million pesos, through which sales of the products abroad may be effected through the recently formed selling co-operative of ixtle workers.

Ixtle is a fibrous plant which grows wild in abundance in sections of North Mexico, being gathered and processed by the natives. It is used widely for making ropes and cables.

A co-operative of the workers has resulted in their finding European markets for the product, at higher prices, but they need a bank to finance their beginnings. This will now be provided. The bank and the co-operative will save from unemployment a large number of country people, and will keep a native industry from dying out.

Man Beaten in Kentucky

PINEVILLE, Ky. (P)—At least one man was beaten and several were "dragged away" from their jobs April 14, Sheriff Martin Green said, when a band of 200 or more men attempted to halt work at a non-union Bell County mine. The incident was the third in Bell County in as many days.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price: payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

See Your Nearest Mercury, Ford or Lincoln Zephyr Dealer for Generous Trade-In on Any Make Car—Liberal Terms

Medical Association Lists Bars to Socialized Medicine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 15.—Six reasons why the American Medical Association opposes socialized medicine were placed before the American Association for Social Security by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the A. M. A., here today.

His first point was that American medicine opposes compulsory sickness insurance "because it is compulsory and represents another step toward the breakdown of American democracy."

"In the United States today many Americans still have freedom, but we still have freedom," he said. "The prisoners in our jails have complete security, but they have no freedom."

Dr. Fishbein predicted his second point on the stand that compulsory health insurance so called was not "health" insurance, but "sickness" insurance, and declared that the tendency of such proposals was to do "little or nothing for preventive medicine."

Other speakers at the morning session were Miss Helen Hall, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement and President of the National Federation of Settlements, and Dr. Hugh Cabot, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Thirdly, Dr. Fishbein held that compulsory sickness insurance encouraged excessive attention to minor illnesses and complaints and "deficiencies in the care of more serious conditions."

"Compulsory sickness insurance exalts administration at the

expense of patient and doctor alike," he said as his fourth objection. "The German system has for years employed more administrators than physicians. The reported costs of administration in various countries vary from 10 to 20 per cent. Costly buildings for administration multiply and hospitals deteriorate. Sickness insurance interferes with professional control of standards and introduces incompetent political control."

"Fifth, compulsory sickness insurance offers no contribution to the care of the indigent. The majority of the expense in such systems is paid by the low income workers. The deductions of these costs from a wage already too small to do more than meet the necessities of life creates more sickness than the medical care provided can prevent or cure."

"Sixth, in the United States today our sickness and death rates are as low or lower than those of any other great country in the world. . . . Thousands of experiments are being conducted with the aid of the medical profession leading to new methods of distribution of and payment for medical service. The American Medical Association has opposed only these experiments which involved deterioration of the quality of service, inhibition of medical advancement, uncontrolled solicitation and seduction of patients, promises that were certain never to be fulfilled."

Canada: Relief From Relief?

OTTAWA (CP).—A new deal in relief costs to free the municipalities of their present share of responsibility for material aid to unemployed was urged upon the Dominion Government April 12 by spokesmen for the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.

A delegation of 19 representing the Federation placed their case for recognition of unemployment as a national responsibility before the Cabinet Committee on Relief, composed of the Labor Minister, Norman McLeod Rogers, the Mines Minister, Thomas Alex-

ander Crerar, and the Transport Minister, Clarence Decatur Howe. Youth training, the lot of the single unemployed, extension of the housing act, and use of the facilities of the Bank of Canada in public financing were also discussed with the Cabinet in a closed meeting.

Mayor Stanley Lewis of Ottawa, Federation Chairman, offered the Cabinet the full co-operation of the mayors in dealing with the unemployment problem. He suggested a committee of these elected representatives of the people be called into consultation by both the Federal and provincial governments.

New Day Dawns for 6th Avenue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 17.—Sixth Avenue, known to the present and past generations as the "ugly duckling" of Manhattan, today made initial preparations to don "tails" and a silk topper and take its place as a fashionable thoroughfare. The preparations were premised on the razing of the old elevated structure that has centered

the avenue from Fifty-third to West Third Streets.

The Sixth Avenue Association and 12 other civic bodies united today in a celebration of the passing of the old "el." Hundreds joined in a parade that began at the Battery and passed along the route of the old elevated structure to Fifty-ninth Street, where it turned, marching south on Seventh Avenue to the Pennsylvania Hotel for luncheon. There addresses were made by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Grover A. Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair Corporation; Bernard Gimbel, president of Gimbel Brothers; Albert L. Carpenter, chairman of the Real Estate Taxpayers' Federation of New York, and Maj. George A. Sherron of the Rhineland Real Estate Corporation.

Speakers saw a new day dawning for Sixth Avenue and the disappearance therefrom of small shops, shooting galleries, employment agencies, and pawnbrokers. A spokesman for the Harris Structural Steel Company, which removed the 60-year-old structure, told The Christian Science Monitor today that none of the metal in the structure, which once bore the weight of steam engines which puffed their way up and down the tracks over the tops of horse-drawn carriages, had not been sold to any foreign country. A strong fight had been waged when the sale of the "el" was announced to keep the scrap metal within this country in order that it would not be sold for war material. Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, was a leader in this fight.

LUCKSTONE TOILET PREPARATIONS
Impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness.
Price Last from
The Luckstone Company, Ltd.
1 High Street
Maylebone, London, W. 1, Eng.

ST. ERMIN'S
WESTMINSTER, LONDON
A Distinctive Setting for a Season in London
To stay at St. Ermin's ensure tranquility and comfort in a private home. A convenient domestic staff and an address within a few minutes of St. James Park, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and all that is interesting in London. Long or short tenancies may be arranged and the rates are surprisingly low. Hotel suites from 4/6 per week. Furnished private flats from 10/6 per week.
Within easy reach of Christian Science Church.
Write: Estate Office, 120 Strand, London, S. W. 1. Telephone: Whitehall 800. Cable: Brook, South, London.

GORRINGES Sheets

By Appointment to H. M. Queen Mary

Z. 101. Horrockses COTTON SHEETS made from selected yarns, with hand drawn hemstitch. Thoroughly shrunk, laundered ready for use, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in wear.
Size 2x3 1/4 yards Per pair 17/9
2 1/2 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 21/6
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 24/6
3 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 31/6

Z. 102. Fine Egyptian COTTON SHEETS with two-row Cord stitched hems. (Riggs manufacture.) Delightfully soft with smooth finish. Laundered ready for use.
Size 2x3 1/4 yards Per pair 19/6
2 1/2 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 22/6
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 25/6

Z. 103. Scallop and Hem-stitched super quality, FINE COTTON SHEETS. Linen finished and laundered ready for use.
Size 2x3 1/4 yards Per pair 25/6
2 1/2 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 28/6
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 31/6
3 x 3 1/4 yards Per pair 37/6

FREDERICK GORRINGE LTD., BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD., LONDON, S.W. 1
Two minutes from Victoria Station.
Phone: VICtoria 6666 (24 lines)

Inside China: Is Japan Influenced by Communism?

Manchukuo ends second year of Five-Year-Plan in essentials at least like those of Russia.

Inside China
First of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchukuo.—A trip through China, occupied and unoccupied, logically begins in the northeastern corner of the lands which are racially Chinese, in Manchuria, where Japanese domination has prevailed for more than seven years. Moderate Japanese believe that something like a second Manchukuo will be created, in time, in the five provinces of North China. Extremist Japanese are convinced that the system of Japanese tutelage which, as they believe, has been good for Manchuria will be good for the whole of China.

What have seven years of Japanese rule done for or to Manchuria and the Manchurians?

My first and strongest impression, incongruous as it may seem, is that Manchukuo, governed by Japanese Generals to whom the very word communism is an abomination, a recent associate of the anti-Comintern Pact, is suffering from a strenuous dose of Communist economics.

Manchukuo has just ended the second year of a Five-Year Plan which was framed along lines remarkably similar to those of its Soviet predecessor.

The Manchukuo Five-Year Plan, like the Russian, calls for a strained, intensive development of the country's heavy industries and mining enterprises at the sacrifice of the consumers' interests and of freedom both of labor and of capital. It applies to agriculture as well as to industry, prescribes for the farmer the crops which he must cultivate and even calls for mechanized farming, that ideal of Soviet agriculture, although not, as yet, on the Soviet scale. Thirty-five thousand yuan (this unit of Manchukuo currency is equivalent to the Japanese yen and has a nominal value of about 28 cents) have been appropriated for the founding of 55 mechanized farms, each 10,000 acres in size, in the northern part of the country. These farms will concentrate on the production of wheat.

Reminiscent of Russia
Another similarity between the Manchukuo and Soviet plans is that the final figures of both have been substantially boosted during the early years of operation, although difficulties and setbacks are being experienced in realizing the original plan. The country turned out 13,000,000 tons of coal in 1938. The revised plan calls for 38,000,000 tons in 1941. The output of gold in 1938 was a disappointment and only amounted to 10,000,000 yuan. But the new plan demands 300,000,000 yuan worth of gold by 1941.

How reminiscent of Russia in 1929 and 1930 it was to read in a Manchukuo newspaper that steel materials, pigiron and steel ingots had gained respectively by 50, 17 and 18 per cent in 1938 over 1937! And how equally reminiscent it was to learn that there was a meat shortage in Harbin, that the farmers were holding back their soy beans because of doubt as to what they could buy with the paper currency, that shortage of labor and materials was being felt all along the line.

A very acute foreign observer in Manchukuo remarked that the economic system of that country might be described as socialism for the Manchurians and capitalism for the Japanese. It would perhaps be equally accurate to say that Japanese, in the main, in Manchukuo are directing positions which mostly belong to members of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, while the Manchukuo masses are supposed to do the hard work and submit to the sacrifices.

Peasants Pay Price
Every program of forced rapid industrialization in a backward country, unless it is heavily cushioned by foreign loans, imposes sacrifices on the peasant majority of the population; and Manchukuo's experience is no exception to this rule. The situation is further complicated because Japan, in the prosecution of the war in China, has found it necessary to introduce an elaborate system of trade and exchange control, which has been faithfully copied and duplicated in Manchukuo.

Not only are foreign imports—apart from those which are urgently needed for war or for industrial reconstruction—shut out; but the inflow of Japanese goods of everyday consumption has somewhat slackened because Japanese exporters are directing their efforts to markets where currencies with some value in international exchange can be obtained. The Manchukuo currency is worthless outside the country. Consequently the better grades of Japanese tex-



They Have to Desert the Good Earth
Top—Kaoliang, tall millet, growing scantily and neglected near Hsinking, Manchukuo. Bottom—Off the land, they seek sanctuary in the foreign quarter of Peiping.

tiles are being shipped to India, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, while the Manchukuo town or country dweller must be content with inferior staple fiber goods.

It is significant of the inflationary trend in Manchukuo finance that the price of soy beans, the country's staple export, on the home market rose to a point where exports could no longer be profitably undertaken, on the basis of the official rate of exchange of the Manchukuo currency. A way around this difficulty was found when Mitsui, Mitsubishi and other big Japanese exporters took over the beans, sold them at a loss in Europe and reimported themselves by purchasing foreign goods which could be sold at a substantial profit in Japan.

Communist Trend Is Evident
The trend toward complete State control over labor and capital in Manchukuo is unmistakable. A law which has just been passed authorizes the conscription of labor for important State undertakings.

There is such a demand for the services of trained university graduates that employers must petition the Government for the right to employ them. Because of the labor shortage it is planned to lower the bars against immigration from China and to bring in 900,000 coolies next year from Shantung and other nearby provinces of North China. A law that has just been passed subjects all financing involving larger sums than 100,000 yuan to State approval and a system of State credit or the rural areas is liquidating the traditional village usurers.

The outward appearance of Manchuria has been greatly changed under the Japanese occupation. Here in Mukden a big new industrial center is to be found in the western part of the city. Hsinking, a sleepy railway junction, has been transformed into a spic-and-span city-planned new capital, with some 300,000 inhabitants. New important industrial centers have sprung up in what were formerly mere villages like Mukden and Chiamussu in the northeast.

Japanese immigration to the unoccupied lands of North China—it is estimated that not half of the arable land in Manchuria is yet under cultivation—has lagged conspicuously during the first years of the new State now seems to be getting under way.

Thousands Placed on Farms
Accurate figures are hard to obtain; but it seems that some 7,000 adult families and at least 15,000 youths from Japanese farming districts were placed on the land during 1938 and this movement is supposed to continue at an accelerated pace. The youth immigrants are regarded as affording valuable bolstering for the frontier against Russia and are receiving military training and getting preliminary training in guarding the railway lines.

Public order in Manchukuo now

seems to be better than at any time since the State was established. In the opinion of non-Japanese foreign observers, the guerrillas are no longer a serious political problem. Steady military pressure, combined with the institution of the system of "protected villages" along the railways under which peasants in the neighborhood of the railways are compelled to live in villages under close police surveillance, while outlying farmhouses which formerly served as bandit or guerrilla hideouts are burned has pushed the insurgents away into remote and inhospitable regions and there has been an increasing tendency on the part of bands to surrender. An occasional train wreck or skirmish in some outlying frontier district proves that the movement is not altogether extinct.

But the main concern of the Japanese military authorities now is not with bands of outlaws, but with individual acts of sabotage, of which there have been a number during the last year.

Disasters in One Year
Prominent among these were a fire in the new Mukden airplane factory, an explosion in the powder magazine of the Mukden Arsenal, destruction of the electric power plant at Tsitsihar and a huge fire in the warehouses on the Dairen quay. These acts may well have been the work of small picked groups of Kuomintang or Soviet agents, rather than demonstrations of popular revolt.

The Foreign Office at Hsinking now has more work on its hands, since Germany, Italy, Poland and Hungary have recognized the new State, with Czechoslovakia likely to follow in the near future. Only in the case of Germany have these recognitions carried any great economic implications.

A new German-Manchukuo trade agreement renews the regular provision for German purchase of 100,000,000 yuan worth of Manchukuo goods and Manchukuo purchase of 25,000,000 yuan worth of German products and adds a further quota of 63,750,000 yuan worth of goods which each side is to buy from the other.

It is believed that this increased trade will take the form of an exchange of Manchukuo soy beans and other products for German equipment for the many new in-

ALAN McAFEE Ltd.
38 DOVER STREET, LONDON, W. 1.
LADIES' AND MEN'S SPORTS SHOES AND RIDING BOOTS
Model T. 1 New's Walking Shoe in Black or Brown. Price 48/6.

'Cowboy Jack' Rustles Votes From Roosevelt at Club Show

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—Politicians pondered today the Gridiron Club's light-hearted forecast of the 1940 Presidential race—in which "Cowboy Jack" Garner rustled votes from the Roosevelt corral, and Republican searchers found a candidate in Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, and many another man mentioned as a 1940 Presidential possibility saw, Saturday night the newspapermen's show.

Two Republican "Hamlets"—representing Senator Taft of Ohio and Thomas E. Dewey of New York—watched gravediggers search for a 1940 candidate. When they dug up a skull, the "ghost" of Dr. Townsend appeared, and they accepted him as their man—on a platform of "greater pensions, larger benefits, louder checks."

President Takes Part
President Roosevelt himself took part in one skit, speaking on behalf of a "Presidential defendant" charged in traffic court with "backseat driving" and "trying to tell the whole world what to do."

Mr. Roosevelt interrupted: "Is there nothing to be said for a man who daily shares the wisdom of the ages with all men? Can a man help it if he is omniscient? Is it fair to pillory such a man merely because he is a newspaper columnist?"

Thus, Mr. Roosevelt introduced the new president of the Gridiron Club—Raymond Clapper of the Scripps-Howard Service.

President Roosevelt and Senator Taft made the "off the record" speeches of the evening.

"The spirit of fear" set the theme of the show to the tune of "Hellzapoppin'", portraying the business man "afraid of his shadow," labor leaders afraid of each other, the farmer "afraid of his friend in Congress," Democrats afraid they cannot win with Roosevelt and afraid they cannot win without Roosevelt, Republicans afraid they cannot pay the Democratic bills, European dictators "afraid of the day when fear runs out."

Garner "Warns Roosevelt"

The Chief Executive heard an actor dressed as the Vice-President sing, to a popular tune:

The fear when we meet
That you will repeat
Well, frankly, it's getting me down—
So on your mark, get set, get out of town.

To a gang of congressional cowboys—"Rustling up support for the greatest rustler of them all!"—the impersonator of Mr. Garner recalled Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory"—the hero of all Democrats, and sang:

There's a hole in the old hickory bucket
And it can't hold no water no more.
There's a hole in the old hickory bucket
And through it the voters do pour.
Oh, it was the best fall in the country
With nary a defect or crack.
For the hole in the old hickory bucket
Was put there when Frank shot at Jack.

Actors representing James Roosevelt, the radio broadcaster, and John Boettiger, the newspaper publisher, sang:

All three ways of spreading news and much publicity
Were gathered to the bosom of one happy family.
In movies, press and radio we will not let it drop—
We are the Roosevelt-Mucksteers, one for all—and all for pop.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, heard this dialogue between "the Grand Duke of Coshocton" and "the Earl of Alexandria"—met

to consider the fate of the working man:
Green: "Now, John, no double crossing. We got to stick together in order to stay apart. If we let any one bring us together we're sunk—you and me."
Lewis: "Yes, Bill. This thing can be serious. The laboring people are getting restless."

Green: "My footman asked me this very morning for a vertical increase."
Lewis: "Shocking. The chauffeur of my second car wants a five-day horizontal week. It's an outrage."

In a "business appeasement" skit, King Arthur, his Round Table Knights and the Wizards of the New Deal were trying to revive the dragon (business). The Wizards sang:

What we want is confidence
Breathing spells and such
Let the corporations grow
A little—not too much.

King Arthur declared the dragon must be kept alive through 1940, and said: "All right, you knights look after him and you wizards let him alone." Then, as the gasping dragon perks up, King Arthur gives him a wallop—"just so you won't forget me."



SPRING SUITS
fine English Cloths and good Tailoring 6 gns.
Ready-to-Wear (also 5/2 to 8 gns.)

MOSS BROS. & CO. LTD.
COVENT GARDEN
Catalogue on request.

Specialities
in the
Spring Ensemble
at Derrys

from the
Two-piece
Speciality Salon
Second Floor

Print and
Plain

An Ensemble that is
always useful, always
smart. The prints are
of the gayest and loveliest
to tone with the coats
of navy, black or lido.
Hip sizes 38, 51 1/2, 44, 42, 44.

Derry & Toms
Kensington W
LONDON

World, Outside of Axis, Hails Roosevelt Peace Plea as Landmark in History

Fascists Assail Call as Unfair

Two simple sentences tell the story of the world reactions to President Roosevelt's dramatic personal appeal for peace to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

The democracies and "free nations" hailed it as an outstanding contribution in the world's efforts to prevent war.

The Dictatorships and their satellites heaped vig-

Warm Thanks Voiced By Greek Premier

By the Associated Press
Athens
Premier John Metaxas expressed to the British Minister the "warm thanks" of the Greek Government for Britain's offer to guarantee Greece's independence.

orous criticism upon the message.

Reichsführer Hitler's reply is expected to be made before the Reichstag which he has convened for April 28.

Summaries of the international reactions follow:

Germany: Reichstag Called To Hear Hitler's Reply

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler has summoned the Reichstag for April 28 to deliver his reply to the peace appeal of President Roosevelt.

While newspapers attacked the appeal and indications were given of a negative answer, a communiqué said: "The American President Roosevelt in a telegram has expressed the wish that the Führer make known his position on certain questions."

"The Führer considers this matter so important that he has decided to make known his answer to the American President in the name of the German people before the Reichstag."

Herr Hitler himself ended consultations with his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, on the message and went to Austria to inspect army training centers. At the same time newspapers used terms like "theatrical trick" and "arrogant impudence" in reference to Mr. Roosevelt's week-end appeal. National Socialist sources said that Herr Hitler has given the message "routine treatment."

Just before the unexpected announcement by Herr Hitler, a Foreign Office spokesman declared that the Roosevelt appeal "is so comprehensive and so concerned with practically every aspect of international relations that much time must be taken for a reply."

The announcement of the Reichstag convocation was in contrast to the vituperative tone of the German press which heaped

scorn on the United States President.

Herr Hitler's newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, viewed Mr. Roosevelt as "an extravagant, ambitious part politician who as a government head has completely missed fire and disappointed his people frightfully but nevertheless wants to be President a third time." It branded the message as one aimed at "thoughtfully introducing a new war-guilt lie into the conscience of the people."

Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz, semi-official mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, in an unusual Sunday release described President Roosevelt's message as a "trick" and an "advertisement" and predicted it would miss its goal.

It said: "Countries which feel safe without the support of Roosevelt will be further encouraged in their efforts to defame and injure the authoritarian States with all the means which appear suitable."

"On the other side, the latter, in consideration of their bitter experiences of previous decades, will strengthen their vigil and their decision never again as in the past to become victims of their good faith."

Italy: Press Ridicules Roosevelt Peace Appeal

ROME (AP)—The Fascist press is violently attacking President Roosevelt's appeal for a guaranteed peace at least for the next decade, apparently foreshadowing rejection by both Premier Benito Mussolini and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

Il Popolo di Roma described the President's message as a "demonstration of a desire for publicity, of terrific ignorance, of grotesque presumption and of ridiculous excess."

Accusing the President of acting from motives of domestic politics, Il Popolo di Roma said it was due to his keen desire to remain in the Presidential chair.

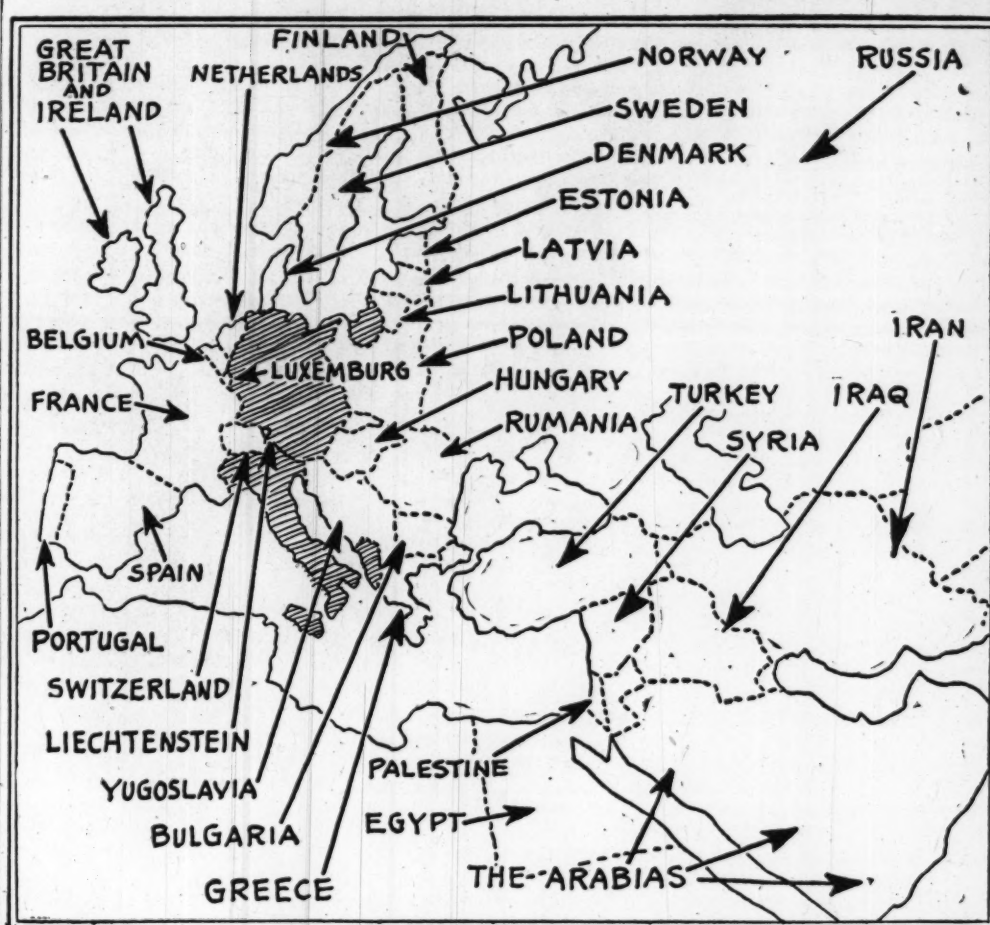
Signor Mussolini's own newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia of Milan, termed the Roosevelt message "an offensive and ridiculous document."

"The Italian and Fascist conscience," Il Popolo said, "in reacting with all its force to Roosevelt's message is certain that it is not rejecting a noble and serious effort in behalf of peace, but rather is opposing a maneuver designed to obstruct the work of men who truly want peace and are building it stone by stone on the lasting foundation of justice among peoples."

The authoritative editor Virginio Gayda declared in Il Giornale d'Italia: "Everyone understands that the message and the clamor with which it was sent to Mussolini and Hitler form a new chapter in the offensive policy which today is being carried out among Great Britain, France, and the United States for encirclement of Italy and Germany."

Argentina: Pan American Solidarity Heartening

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—A quick demonstration of Pan American solidarity behind President Roosevelt's peace proposals heart-



By a Staff Artist
Asks Fascist Assurance Against Invasion

American President lists 31 Nations in his call to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini. Britain and Ireland are counted as two States, and the Arabias as one, though they comprise several separate Governments. The shaded areas represent the lands in control of Germany and Italy.

ened Administration officials to day. Officials here were hopeful that similar statements would be forthcoming from Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Paraguay to make the American reaction unanimous.

The American countries heard from by last night were Canada, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Typical of the comment was the statement of Argentina's President Ortiz that his Nation "supports the President in his generous gesture of such high American inspiration." Said Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada: "Mr. Roosevelt offers a peace conference before a war instead of after it. No country can lightly reject that opportunity of saving civilization and saving itself."

Other comments follow: From Havana—President Bru of Cuba praised President Roosevelt's peace overture to Rome and Berlin as a "noble gesture to maintain peace."

From Panama—President Arosemena of Panama declared President Roosevelt's peace appeal to Germany and Italy "a document of exceptional historic importance which can be considered the highest note expressed in favor of world peace."

Paris: France Is 'Ready' For Nonaggression Pact

PARIS, April 17 (AP)—The French Government has accepted unreservedly what it considered a proposal by President Roosevelt for a ten-year nonaggression pact in his peace plea to German Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Italian Premier Benito Mussolini.

Premier Edouard Daladier himself told United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt that France was ready to enter such a world agreement.

Premier Daladier's communication affirmed fidelity to the ideas of liberty and international peace with independence for all nations. Mr. Bullitt immediately relayed the French communication to Washington.

It is not considered technically as a direct response to the President's proposal as his telegram was addressed only to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

Parallels Daladier Talk
The idea advanced by President Roosevelt was said to parallel that put forth by Premier Daladier in his proclamation April 13 pledging French aid in defense of the independence of Poland, Rumania and Greece.

French Government circles described President Roosevelt's proposal as one of the most important moves made by the head of any state in recent years.

"We have every hope that it will have a useful effect in preventing war," one spokesman close to the Foreign Office said.

Britain: Message Hailed By Government and Press

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Britain hailed President Roosevelt's plea for at least 10 years of peace as an opening for a nonaggression pact.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain hailed it as "statesmanlike initiative." A British Government statement called it "a real opportunity of averting the catastrophe which overshadows Europe."

The British Government statement also indicated similar optimism in Britain, expressing "the firm hope" that the dictators' "replics will open the way to further steps of which the President speaks."

Official statement:

His Majesty's Government learned with cordial approval of the message which was communicated last night to the Chancellor of the German Reich and to the head of the Italian

Government by the President of the United States and which has now been issued to the press.

His Majesty's Government entirely endorse the President's estimate of the international situation. They believe that the statesmanlike initiative which President Roosevelt has been inspired to take offers a real opportunity of averting the catastrophe which hangs over Europe and which they are convinced is feared in every country.

Britain's war-time Prime Minister, David Lloyd George commented tersely on the President's appeal: "A magnificent and momentous appeal to reason."

The full text of President Roosevelt's appeal to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini was broadcast in German and Italian by Britain's Government radio network.

The leader of the Laborite Opposition in Parliament, Clement Attlee, who was spending the week end at Windsor, commented that the Roosevelt message was "a very valuable piece of initiative."

"It is a great thing," he said, "that President Roosevelt should have taken this step."

Soviet Russia: Message Called a Noble Effort

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia has approved President Roosevelt's peace message.

Michael Kalinin, head of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, cabled these cordial congratulations April 16 to Mr. Roosevelt:

"I consider it a very pleasant duty to express to you my deep sympathy and cordial congratulations in connection with your noble message appealing to the Governments of Germany and Italy."

"You may be sure that your initiative finds the warmest echo in the hearts of the people of the Soviet Union, sincerely interested in safeguarding general peace."

The text of President Roosevelt's peace appeal to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini was published without comment both in Pravda and Izvestia, organs of the Communist Party and Soviet Government.

Mr. Kalinin's message, however, added emphasis to the favorable response already evident in the comments of Soviet circles today.

The United States President's move was welcomed as a step clarifying the issues facing the world and exposing the real attitudes of the nations concerned.

Japan: Homage Expressed To Germany and Italy

TOKYO (AP)—War Minister Seishiro Itagaki in a comment on President Roosevelt's appeal for peace expressed "heartfelt homage both to Germany and Italy for their spirited endeavors in the cause of a projected new order in Europe."

The newspaper Kokumin quoted official Japanese sources as saying that the President's appeal was "a mere diplomatic circular telegram which will not cause any substantial change in the world situation," and added that Japan saw no need to change its fixed national policy as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's action.

It expressed regret at the failure of the United States to understand the "true situation" regarding the Japanese invasion of China.

Hungary: Foreign Office Is 'Deeply Interested'

BUDAPEST (AP)—President Roosevelt's appeal to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini for peace was greeted joyously in Southeastern Europe, especially because the Balkan States and Hungary were mentioned by name as nations whose independence was of concern.

The mention of Hungary "surprises and deeply interests us," said

a Hungarian Foreign Office spokesman. Officials broke week-end engagements to consider the state-plea before there could be a formal expression.

It was apparent that officials in Belgrade were greatly pleased. The text of the communication was wired to Premier Dragisa Cvetkovich, who was in Zagreb negotiating the Croatian minorities dispute.

Hungarian officials broke week-end engagements to consider the Roosevelt statement. But it was explained there could be no expression of official attitude until formal discussions by the Government had taken place.

Poland: 'Full Success' Improbable, Paper Says

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish press welcomed President Roosevelt's Peace appeal but its enthusiasm was tempered by doubt whether his initiative could prevent war.

"In view of present conditions," said the nationalistic newspaper *Wieszczyk Warszawski*, "full success seems improbable. It is, however, possible that the message may postpone the timetable of war menacing Europe and eventually cause a certain change of the Italian stand."

The independent Kurjer Warszawski was praiseful but added these comments of its Paris correspondent:

"The Munich conference which finished in complete fiasco was the result of activity reminiscent to a certain degree of the present initiative of President Roosevelt. Can one believe in German and Italian assurances?"

Northern Ireland: One Paper Criticizes Plea

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—The Londonderry Journal, apparently the only newspaper in the United Kingdom to criticize President Roosevelt's peace appeal, said: "Germany and Italy could well be pardoned for retorting that the Roosevelt overture is impertinent and insulting."

The Irish Republican newspaper added: "Roosevelt does not touch the real kernel of Italian-German discontent, which is that an unconscionable amount of tributary territory is in the grip of Britain and France, while Germany and Italy are left to go on begging or snatching what lies to their hand."

"At the best, the Roosevelt offer smacks of the economic dole to Italy and Germany. Why include Palestine and Iran among the countries in danger when the only actual aggressor in both cases is none other than Britain herself?"

Spain: Why Not Pledges From the Other Side?

MADRID (AP)—The newspaper *Ya*, commenting on President Roosevelt's appeal to the leaders of Germany and Italy, asked: "Why should it be Germany and Italy, not France, Britain, and even America, who should give a declaration agreeing not to attack those countries?"

It suggested that the President's message might have deserved more attention had it denounced and condemned "persistent brutal aggressions" from Soviet Russia against all countries.

Even supposing that Germany and Italy accepted the proposals, it said, "How can real co-operation be secured in Europe at a time when the Soviets are undermining from Russia the very basis of European life?"

ting himself forward as a champion of the Marxist myth of indivisible peace and collective security."

Canada: U. S. Plea Praised By Baldwin and Lapointe

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick (CP)—President Roosevelt's peace message to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini was described as "very courageous and very statesmanlike" by Earl Baldwin, former British Prime Minister, when he arrived aboard the liner *Duchess of York*.

"I welcome it and I pray he may be successful," Earl Baldwin said.

The former Prime Minister and his wife departed for Ottawa where they are to be guests of Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor General.

MONTREAL, (CP)—Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe, praising President Roosevelt's peace letter to the dictators of Germany and Italy, told a liberal gathering here April 15 that Canada must stand strongly armed in the world today because "it would be criminal or madness" to leave Canadian homes, women and children undefended.

"I hope that President Roosevelt's message will have a great effect. I congratulate the American nation on having a leader who made such an appeal," said Mr. Lapointe.

Netherlands: Pleased

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Official sources said the Netherlands would participate enthusiastically in a conference were convened as outlined in President Roosevelt's message to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

Scandinavia: Enthusiasm

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Reactions to President Roosevelt's peace plea included generally enthusiastic approval in Scandinavian countries.

Appreciation of the message was voiced in Helsingfors, although Finnish circles said they considered Finland out of the center of present international events. The country has decided firmly, they said, to defend neutrality with all available means should attack come from any source.

Finland was described in political quarters as being more anxious about Soviet Russia's plans than any danger threatening from Germany.

Norwegians in Oslo acclaimed the messages enthusiastically. Many suggested that if the President's effort should be successful he would be "the most qualified for the Nobel Peace Prize since the prize was instituted."

Bulgaria: Reticent

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—The carefully censored Bulgarian press refrained from comment on President Roosevelt's peace appeal to Germany and Italy, although reaction from other countries was published.

The nearest approach to an official pronouncement was a statement by Serge Markov, First Vice-President of the National Assembly, that "Mr. Roosevelt's appeal

undoubtedly will play an important part in calming down the international situation."

Lithuania: Initiative Hailed

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini caused a profound impression in Lithuania. Political circles stressed the importance of the President's initiative in efforts to preserve and consolidate peace. A certain amount of skepticism was expressed, however, as to the value of totalitarian pledges and the possibility of giving practical effect to Mr. Roosevelt's proposals.

China: How About Us?

CHUNGKING, China, April 17 (AP)—A Chinese Government spokesman expressed hope that President Roosevelt's appeal to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini would bear fruit in easing the European situation and perhaps eventually Asiatic issues.

"If the Western World is less troubled," he said, "it might have time to settle Far Eastern problems."

"If Mr. Roosevelt settles the European crisis, the powers under his guidance might perhaps justly solve Asiatic difficulties."

Turkey: Admires Appeal

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Admiration was expressed throughout Turkey for President Roosevelt's appeal to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini. A typical newspaper comment on the United States was that the support it was lending to Europe's democratic bloc "is making the balance lean against the totalitarian States."

Rumania 'Impressed'

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rumania was deeply impressed by President Roosevelt's Pan-American Day address.

"After the British and French guarantee of Rumanian independence, the President's declaration is a tremendous contribution to the efforts of the forces striving for peace," a Foreign Office official said.

Portugal: 'War a Crime'

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The newspaper *O Seculo* hailed President Roosevelt's peace appeal as "undoubtedly the most sensational political document" of modern times. It said the President "deserves the general admiration and respect... from all who, like ourselves, consider war a nameless crime against humanity and civilization."

LONDON, N. W.

STANLEY J. LEE LEADING DRAPERS

Soft Goods.
Lingerie.
Millinery.
Gloves.
Loose Covers.
81/83 Brant Street, HENDON
Phone HENDON 3311/12
127/139 Station Road, EDGWARE
Phone EDGWARE 0252/3

JOHN GARLICK (1910) LTD.

43 SOANE STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1.
Telephone Soane 9234
CANDAHAR WORKS, CANDAHAR RD., BATTERSEA, S. W. 11.
Telephone Battersea 6640

BUILDERS DECORATORS

Builders of the new high class residences at Chelsea Square, Chelsea

A PERMANENT WAVE, MADAM?

then GET IT AT NICOLS and be assured of excellence of Value and competence of Service.
PERMANENT WAVING
HAIR STYLING
MANICURE

MAISON NICOL Ltd. COURT HAIRDRESSERS
170 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Telephones: Regent 6358-9 Telegrams: Posticheur, London

T.H. ADAMSON & SONS

FOUNDED AT CHISWICK IN 1790 BY THOMAS ADAMSON
Builders Contractors Decorators

145, HIGH STREET, PUTNEY, S.W.15, LONDON, ENGLAND
Telephone Putney 4545—(3 lines)

RUSSELL & BROMLEY

EXCLUSIVE HIGH GRADE SHOES

Branches at:

Bedford
Broadstairs
Bromley
Chichester
Clacton
Croydon
Ealing
Eastbourne
Guildford
Horne Bay
Leytonstone
Margate
St. Leonards
Serenade
Southampton
Stratford
Torquay
Tunbridge Wells, etc.

Cobbles and Quora

DIXON'S NURSERIES

ERNEST DIXON
PUTNEY SURREY
SOUTHFIELDS
S. W. 18
Phone PUTNEY 3381
LONDON, S. W.

SPORTS SUITS

need refreshing
Garments last longer and wear better with dust and soil removed.
Our vanmen collect and deliver.

THE CATHCIN CLEANERS

PUTNEY BRIDGE ROAD, S. W. 15
PUTNEY 0045-6

Ogden & Sons Ltd.

of London and Harrogate
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUARY SILVER

35-40, James St., Harrogate
41-42, Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

J. BRILLIANT

P.K.O. A. HILL
Jeweller, Silversmith and Watchmaker
23 Queensway, W. 2. Boy. 0978
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery.
Cash for return for old Jewellery, Gold, Silver and Diamonds.
FURNITURE AND ANTIQUES
Insurance and Valuations for Probate
Established 50 years.

Jones Bros

North London's Shopping Centre
Jones Bros. (Holloway) Ltd.
Holloway Rd. N. 7

BOOKS from LONDON

J. & R. BUMPUS, Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and bibliographical information free on application.

BUMPUS

TO KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN PERFECT CONDITION CONSULT

DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE

10, OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, S.W.4.
PHONE: MADAGASCAR 2559
PRIME COLLECTION - QUALITY WORKMANSHIP - REASONABLE CHARGES.
BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS

UNDERSTANDING FOR LIGHTING, POWER, BELLS, TELEPHONES
ALL TYPES OF RESIDENCES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

T. CLARKE & CO. LTD.

129, SOANE STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
TELEPHONE: SOANE 7153 (3 lines)

Everyone in London Should Visit

WHITELEYS

The Modern "Universal Providers"

1863 1939

76th Birthday Celebrations

BEGIN MONDAY, APRIL 24th

★ Magnificent Decorations ★

★ Wonderful Attractions ★

★ Remarkable Bargains ★

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2 Phone Bayswater 1234

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queensway and Westbourne Grove

Hitler a Citizen of Danzig: Honor or Shape of Future?

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, April 17 (AP)—Danzig residents excitedly learned today from newspapers that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler would be made an honorary Danzig citizen on Thursday, April 20, his birthday.

Speculation began about the possible significance. People asked each other, "Will the Führer be satisfied with a mere letter of citizenship?"

Business continued as usual in this largely German and Nazi-dominated community. There was no outward sign of an impending change in its political status, although agitation long has been conducted for the return of the City to Germany, from which it has been separated since the World War.

It was contended that Poland would resist by arms, if necessary, any one-sided attempt to change the status of Danzig.

Indications said to have come

Berlin that Herr Hitler might have dropped his demand for extraterritorial rights on a projected express motor highway across the Polish Corridor also aroused much interest in Poland. Poland had refused Germany's original proposals, which asked Nazi sovereignty for the highway across the Corridor connecting Germany proper with East Prussia.

Informed quarters expressed the belief Poland was willing to grant increased facilities for German motorists but would not give up sovereignty.

The Free City Senate passed a law compelling all citizens of Danzig holding funds in foreign currencies or in foreign banks to transfer them into Danzig Currency.

Foreigners and consular officials were not affected by the law and it will not apply to German marks or the Polish zloty. It was emphasized that no form of currency management was contemplated.

Nations Speed Common Action

(Continued from Page 1)

war, the Anglo-Italian agreement of last April, the Hitler-Chamber-

From D. H. Evans

Sportswear Shop



A well-cut RIDING JACKET of overcheck suiting in tones of Brown/Tan or Black/Tan. Also in small checks. Bust sizes 35, 37 and 39 ins.

39/6

Wool Whipcord JODHPURS in Beige or Tan. Waist sizes 24 to 30 ins.

29/6

Also stocked in Cavalry Twill.

D.H. Evans

LONDON'S MOST MODERN SHOP

D. H. Evans & Co. Ltd., Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Mayfair 8800

Contrasts for Spring Smartness



The
"Regent"

Check and plain contrasts are featured in the smartest new season's collections. This Suit with its waisted coat, squared shoulders and straight dark skirt is in the smartest of color contrasts. Checks: plains: navy, black, brown or blue. Hip sizes 38, 40, 42 ins.

5 1/2 Gns.

Swan & Edgar

Piccadilly Circus

London, England

Home Again



Col. Charles A. Lindbergh

Shown in New York on his arrival from Europe on April 14. Colonel Lindbergh, who refused to see newspapermen, insisted that his visit was purely personal. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has invited the famous flier to testify at hearings on neutrality legislation.

Mediterranean, Poland would join Britain and France if Germany helped Italy.

Meanwhile Poland is busy trying to build a neutrality pact with the Baltic Entente, and it is hoped that the visit of Gen. Johan Ladoener of Estonia to Warsaw this week will contribute to this end. Anglo-French talks with Turkey are also understood to be progressing. They are complicated by the fact that Turkey wants to incorporate the autonomous district of Hatay, formerly known as the Sanjak of Alexandrette, in the republic. The French find it difficult to agree, owing to possible repercussions in Syria where there is already widespread discontent over France's delay in surrendering its mandate.

Status of New York Judiciary: Leaders Ask a Thorough Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him a letter appealing for passage of the Coudert-Mitchell bills pending before the Legislature, which would set up a 21-man commission to survey the State's judicial system and recommend legislative changes.

The letter, sent by a group of bar and civic leaders, carries, among others, the names of Henry L. Stimson, formerly United States Secretary of State, and now President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Arthur A. Ballantine, one-time Undersecretary of the Treasury; Conrad Saxe Keyes, President of the Brooklyn Bar Association; Samuel Seabury, nationally known lawyer; Richard S. Childs, President of the City Club; Peter Grimm, one-time President of the Citizens' Budget Commission; William Church Osborn, President of the Children's Aid Society, and William C. Chanler, corporation counsel.

The letter recommends five specific judicial reforms: (1) A simpler form of removing judges for

Only Providence Can Save Europe, De Valera Says

ENNIS, Ireland, April 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera declared yesterday that "only the mercy of Providence can save Europe from a war more terrible" than the last and proclaimed a policy of neutrality in wartime for his nation.

"The desire of the Irish people and the desire of the Irish Government is to keep our Nation out of war," Mr. De Valera said. "The aim of Government policy is to maintain and preserve our neutrality in the event of war."

The Prime Minister, addressing his constituents, advocated more defense preparations "so that no one can hope to attack us or violate our territory with impunity."

He endorsed President Roosevelt's peace appeal and asked: "Is it possible" that it would be rejected?

Mr. De Valera also took occasion to urge the union of Ireland with Northern Ireland (Ulster).

"Is it too much to hope," he asked, "that in this time of anxiety and impending danger our fellow countrymen in the Northeast, who differed from us in the past, would join with us for defense of those rights we hold in common?"

"From a united Ireland, Britain would have nothing to fear."

Pope Asks Rulers To Bring Spain Back to Church

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius XII appealed to the new rulers of Spain and to the Spanish Clergy to lead their war-torn country back to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Pope, speaking in Spanish, broadcast his plea through a microphone set up in his private library.

He told his bishops to counsel "benevolent kindness" in bringing "those who have been led astray back to the principles of the Church."

"In extending his 'paternal congratulations' . . . for peace and the victory which has been granted by God," the Pontiff praised those who he said fought in the defense of "civilization" against the spread of "atheism."

He expressed special sorrow for the absence from Spain of "many poor children violently torn from their families." He said they were in danger of perversion from the faith.

[During the more than two years of civil strife in Spain, thousands of children were removed to refuges in France, Britain, Soviet Russia, and other countries.]

The Spanish Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco, head of Spain's new Government, drew commendation from the Pontiff as the "illustrious chief of your State" who has given "unequivocal proof" of Christian sentiments and regard for "supreme religious and social interests."

Belgian Premier



Hubert Pierlot

Heads New Government

BRUSSELS, (AP)—A new three-Party Coalition Government took the oath of office before King Leopold April 17, in an effort to end a six-week-old Cabinet crisis. The new Cabinet is headed by Hubert Pierlot of the Roman Catholic Party.

While Socialists at first joined with the Roman Catholics in the new Government, the Socialist Party Congress, meeting only a few hours after the Government had been formed, voted overwhelmingly to refuse to participate in the government of Liberals, Roman Catholics and Socialists.

As a result, Arthur Wauters, who was named Minister of Labor, immediately resigned and two other Socialist Cabinet members were expected to take the same step.

The new Government replaced the Socialist-Roman Catholic-Liberal coalition Government of Paul Henri Spaak.

The Spaak Cabinet resigned Feb. 27 in a storm raised over appointment of Dr. Adrian Martens, who was accused of pro-German sympathies during the World War, to the Flemish Academy. Dr. Martens subsequently resigned.

Dr. Spaak reserved definite acceptance of appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs under Mr. Pierlot pending the outcome of a conference with Party leaders. Meanwhile Eugene Soudan will hold the post.

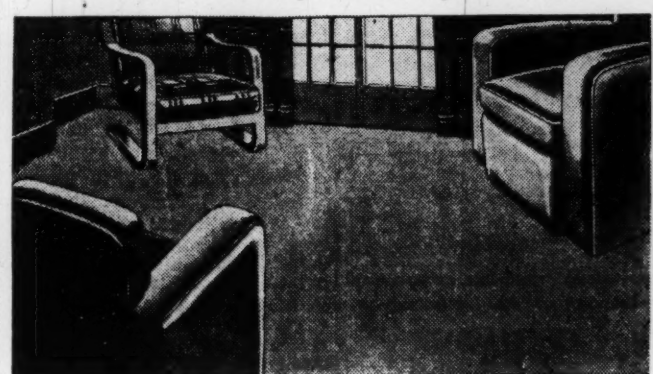
The new Government started with five Socialists, five Roman Catholic Party members, three Liberals and two nonpartisan experts, Finance Minister Camille Gutt and National Defense Minister Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis.

Red Cross Speeds Aid To Flood Area in Ohio

CINCINNATI (AP)—Ten Red Cross field agents were rushed here as a "flash flood" in the Ohio River Valley April 17 routed lowland residents, left four fatalities, and closed highways in 13 Ohio Counties.

'BROADAX'

Harrods No-Join Carpet for Every Size of Room



British-made plain seamless Axminster. Close deep pile in a quality and colorings that are Harrods exclusively. Hard wearing and available in widths from 9 feet to 33 feet which means that practically any sized room can be covered without recourse to joining. Twelve beautiful colors await your selection:—

POWDER or DARK BLUE, DARK or LIGHT GREEN, PASTEL ROSE, RUST, NUT BROWN, NIGER BROWN, OATMEAL, FAWN, CORAL or BEIGE

A few examples of sizes and prices, others proportionately

7ft.6ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£5. 1.3	13ft.6ins. x 12ft.0ins.	£12. 3.0
9ft.0ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£6. 1.6	15ft.0ins. x 12ft.0ins.	£13.10.0
10ft.6ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£7. 1.9	15ft.0ins. x 13ft.6ins.	£15. 3.9
12ft.0ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£8. 2.0	18ft.0ins. x 13ft.6ins.	£18. 4.6
12ft.0ins. x 10ft.6ins.	£9. 9.0	16ft.6ins. x 15ft.0ins.	£18.11.3
13ft.6ins. x 10ft.6ins.	£10.12.9	19ft.6ins. x 15ft.0ins.	£21.18.9

Samples on request, please state colour required.

HARRODS SEAMLESS AXMINSTER CARPETS

British made in a wide range of beautifully coloured and skilfully blended designs including reproduction of Oriental Carpets and conventional floral effects. The colour harmony being particularly charming.

7ft.6ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£3. 7.6	12ft.0ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£5.8.0
9ft.0ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£4. 1.0	12ft.0ins. x 10ft.6ins.	£6.6.0
10ft.6ins. x 9ft.0ins.	£4.14.6	13ft.6ins. x 10ft.6ins.	£7.1.9

Coloured illustrated booklet of these upon request.

HARRODS

HARRODS LTD

LONDON S W 1

Short Rite Makes Italian Monarch King of Albania

ROME, April 17 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel has formally accepted the crown of the little Balkan kingdom whose conquest was made by an Italian army of occupation.

The Albanian deputation, headed by Albanian Premier Verlaci, presented no actual crown to the Italian sovereign. Signor Verlaci read a presentation proclamation, however, at a ceremonial audience in the Quirinal Palace attended by the Italian Court.

10-Minute Ceremony

The ceremony lasted only about 10 minutes. The 40 Albanians, in full dress and silk hats except for a few in their national costume—white skirts, red vests, and fezzes—left their hotel for the Palace at 11 a. m. April 16 and at 11:15 a. m. were riding back in open carriages with bewigged, red-uniformed coachmen and footmen.

The Chamber of Fasces and Guilds had previously adopted by acclamation a law establishing King Victor Emmanuel on the throne of Albania.

The action came after Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano declared that no one could attempt to sever the union without provoking terrific reactions from both peoples.

Italy went into Albania, Count Ciano said, "to reinforce peace in this delicate sector of European life."

New Assurances Given

Speaking to the Chamber, Count Ciano:

1. Gave new assurances that Italy would respect the independence of Yugoslavia and Greece.

2. Announced he would confer with Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, Alexander Cincina-Markovich, in Venice in a few days.

3. Asserted the Rome-Berlin Axis was "functioning identically" in Rome and Berlin.

4. Confirmed that Italian legionnaires in Spain would "return triumphantly to the fatherland" after having marched past Gen. Francisco Franco in Madrid.



ASKEW-YOUNGE LTD.

Advertising

Working in mutual confidence and with our specialized knowledge of modern presentation, our aim is to give you the advertising service your individual product needs. Our progressive outlook and practical imagination is ready to plan your next campaign—By the intelligent use of the appropriate medium, booklet, brochure, folder, display or press advertisement, we present YOUR appeal to the best advantage.

51-55 STRAND LONDON W.C.2

Temple Bar 5542/3/4

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE TWO PIECE SUITS

Special
Spring
Display



'The Wiles and
Witchery of Fashion'
This is the title of our
new magazine of fashion.
Copy free on application.



If you would be softly feminine and distinctive you must include a Two-piece in your Spring wardrobe.

The suggestions sketched achieve perfection and have every recommendation in their unique wearability and charm.

They are from the very comprehensive selection now being shown in our Salons.

'COSETTE'
This fine wool dress has a matching jacket, with collar, pockets and belt faced with soft contrasting colour. Black/white, navy/pink, blue/pink, green/rose. Hips: 37 in., 39 in., 41 in.

6 Gns.

'CAPRICE'
An attractive Two-piece suit—the dress is car-tried and in 'Ombre' spotted silk—over this is worn a tailored coat of 'Novelty' wool, lined with the Ombre silk, in black/white, navy/pink, navy/light blue. Hips: 38 in., 40 in., 42 in.

9 1/2 Gns.

Suit Salon: Ground Floor. Whilst at Marshall's have lunch or tea in the Restaurant.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

OXFORD STREET

London, W. 1, England

Mayfair 6600

Debenhams Ltd.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
Incorporated
Registered Plumbers
Roofers
Electricians
Locksmiths
Heating
Phones Columbia 2806-2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

★ **WEISS SHOP**
1222
CONNECTICUT AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GOWNS HATS
Coats Novelties

E. T. Goodman
Specialist in
Meats
ARCADE MARKET
14th and Park Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
High Quality
DAIRY
PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

HARPER METHOD
Care of the hair, skin and hands
1714 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Phones North 5701, 5702
and 701-2-3-4 Westory Building
N. E. Corner 14th and F Streets
Across from Garfield
Tel. Metropolitan 8323, Washington, D. C.

The Allies Inn
● Breakfast
● Dinner
● Luncheon
● Guest Rooms
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

● Breakfast
● Dinner
● Luncheon
● Guest Rooms
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phone Alex. 2525
Alexandria Dairy Products Co.
INCORPORATED
GRADE A PASTEURIZED MILK
Pitt and Princess Sts.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The Northwest MOTOR CO.
R-P-SABINE
Authorized Dealer
Mercury
6720 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Service on All Cars
Used cars reasonably priced, reconditioned and guaranteed

LOTOS LANTERN
CAFETERIA
733 17th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Try out special
65c Dinner
Soup or Fruit Juice
Choice of
Meat or Fish
Two Vegetables
Choice of Salad
or Dessert

WHEN YOU are in the nation's capital be sure to take advantage of the services of advertisers in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
For information telephone
NATIONAL 2142
Hours 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Senate Sets the Stage For Overhauling of Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, April 17.—By a burst of speed unprecedented at this session of Congress, the Senate gave a green light today to proposals for complete revamping of America's \$2,000,000,000 annual relief system.

The path was smoothed for immediate debate on the Byrnes bill which would eliminate WPA, and consolidate six major relief agencies into one new Federal relief organization. At the same time, statements by Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, sponsor of the proposal, and of Senator Charles McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, made plain that Democrats and Republicans unite in proposing extensive reorganization of Federal relief, though they are as far apart as ever on specific details.

Among the most controversial provisions of the Byrnes measure which received a preferred list on the Senate calendar today is that setting up a formula for distribution of Federal funds. The Byrnes formula requires that a State must provide for a total average amount per individual of

We cordially invite you to visit
The Modern Philipsborn
After extensive remodeling and year-round air-conditioning the entire building was made to put your shopping more accessible and comfortable. You'll be proud to shop at the modern

Philipsborn
11th STREET BETWEEN F & G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
And a most complete selection of Gaberdines for Men
Only \$32.75

GROSNER
of 1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EMILY SHOPS
FIFTH AVE. at 37th ST.
76 MASSAU ST.

COAL FUEL OIL
Building Material
No order too small—none too large.
All products are unqualifiedly guaranteed.

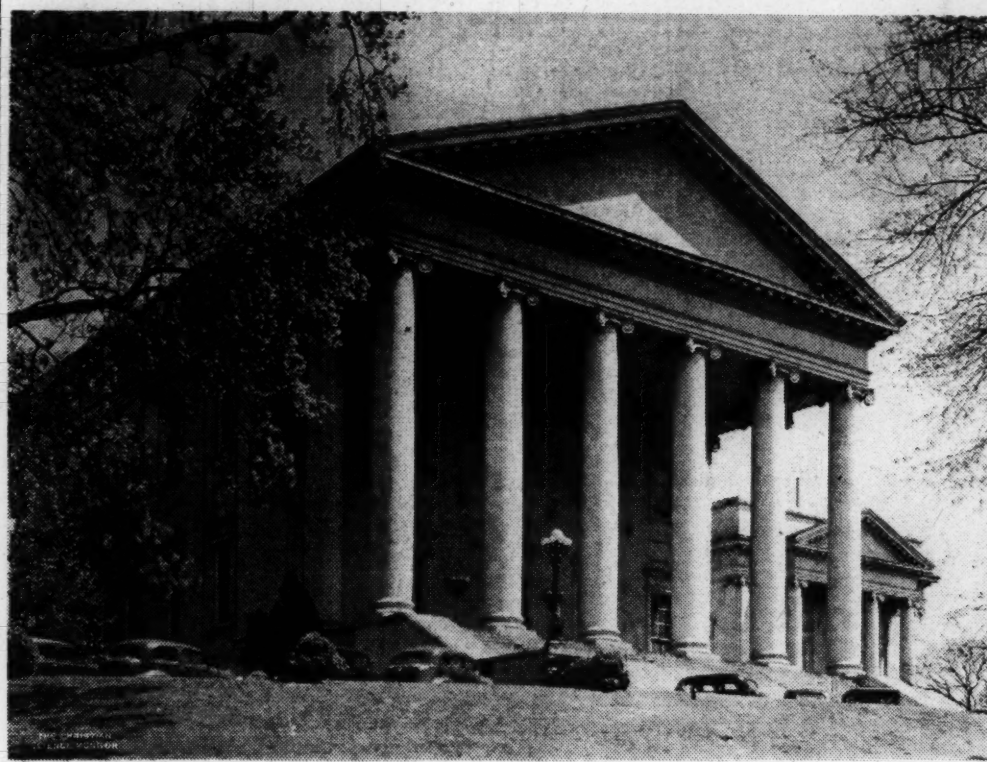
CRIFTH-CONSUMERS COMPANY
1413 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets
Washington, D. C.

Furniture's Outdoor Season
Has Opened on Our Sixth Floor
—and you are invited to see how greatly this collection can contribute to your comfortable Summer living
You find here a multitude of smart ways to make your porch and terrace become invitations to relax. High styling, joyous color and, above all, construction for coolness and comfort—make your personal place in the sun, or shade, achieve new decorative possibilities. Do see for yourself this ideaful collection.
FURNITURE, SIXTH FLOOR

THE HECHT CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Headquarters for Nationally Advertised Lines
including
★ Society Brand Clothes
★ Red Cross Shoes
★ Dr. Locke Shoes
★ Carolyn Dresses

Industry and Culture March Ahead in Richmond



The State Capitol at Richmond, Va.
The Capitol was designed by Thomas Jefferson. The east and west wings were added some years after the Central Building was erected.

Du Pont Growth Traced to Words Of Thos. Jefferson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—The influence of Thomas Jefferson is to be seen in the present E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. plant at Ampt-hill, on the Petersburg Pike—a rayon and cellophane industry that grew rapidly even during the midst of the depression.

Encouraged by Jefferson, a friend of his father, the young Eleuthere Irenee du Pont de Nemours, a Frenchman, who had studied in the laboratories of the famous Antoine Lavoisier, established the first powder mill on the banks of the Brandywine near Wilmington, Del., in 1802. It produced its first run of black powder during the spring of 1804.

A century later, the du Pont company branched into other fields, either by purchase of existing organizations or by developing new processes of its own. Thus it has grown from a single powder mill to a business with 81 plants in 27 States, and with operations involving virtually the entire scope of chemical industry.

Expansion in the rayon field led to the establishment of the plant near Richmond. Acquiring the old Ampt-hill estate, involving two tracts of 433 acres, du Pont started construction of the first unit in July, 1928. This was put into operation in April, 1929.

The following year, a unit for the manufacture of cellophane was completed and placed in operation in November. In 1934 a second rayon unit was finished, and in October, 1936, still another was added. A fourth was put into operation last year. The Richmond Chamber of Commerce reports that the rayon-cellophane industry completed and started improvements valued at \$11,000,000 during the year.

Staggering Pay Roll
The capacity of the local plant, including additions authorized, will be over 2,000,000 pounds of rayon per month. The combined du Pont works pay roll amounts to more than \$5,000,000 annually. In the operation of the works, between 3,500 and 4,000 persons are employed normally. About 20 per cent of the operating employees are women.

Both men and women are employed on a 40-hour week basis. Plants are constantly in operation with three eight-hour shifts for men and two eight-hour day and evening shifts for women.

At the Ampt-hill plant, the pay roll and local purchases amount to more than \$6,000,000 annually. Most of this is new money brought into the State, because only a small percentage of the plant's products is consumed in Virginia.

Lee's Home Houses Confederate Data
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—"It was the headquarters of all the family during the war when in town," Gen. Robert E. Lee wrote of the house that still stands at 707 East Franklin Street and which was presented to him as a home by John Stewart, the owner.

James River Project Brings Broader Plans to Richmond

By G. M. Bowers
Director of Public Works
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—Since its earliest inception, Richmond has been a trading and distributing center because of its advantageous position at the head of navigation, 100 miles inland from the open sea. James River was used almost wholly as a transportation medium by the earliest settlers and today this ancient lane of commerce is recognized by those who have given thought and study to its value as worthy of the improvements and expenditures planned in order to fully utilize this natural asset for modern economic means of transportation.

After a thorough examination and study by the Engineers of the War Department, Congress in 1930, upon the recommendation of that Department, authorized the execution of a project which provides for a channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide from the mouth of the James at Newport News to City Point, a distance of 72 miles; a depth of 25 feet and width of 200 feet from City Point to the proposed Deepwater Terminal, a distance of 18 miles by the cutoff route; a depth of 18 feet and width of 200 feet from the proposed Deepwater Terminal to the head of navigation at Richmond; a distance of four miles.

Through an agreement made between the War Department and the City of Richmond, all channel improvements between Richmond and City Point are to be made by and at the expense of the Federal Government, and the City of Richmond, through this agreement, is obligated to acquire all necessary rights of way for channel improvements, lands necessary for the deposit of dredged materials from the channel and to construct and provide a turning basin and adequate terminal facilities at Richmond.

Making More River
Rapid progress is being made in the prosecution of our river project, both by the Federal Government in making channel improvements and by the City in providing adequate terminal facilities at Richmond. Dredging work now in process by the Federal Government will complete all channel improvements to its full project depth and width from the mouth of the river at Newport News to Richmond's new Deepwater Terminal. It is estimated that the dredging work now under construction will be completed before the end of the year 1939.

Simultaneously the City of Richmond is making rapid progress in providing new and enlarged terminal facilities at Richmond by the construction, now underway, of its first unit of the Deepwater Terminal, located at the upper end of the 25 foot channel approximately four miles below the city limits, by an initial expenditure on the part of the city of \$1,750,000, funds for which are in hand.

New Terminal in 1940
The schedule for completion and beginning of operation of the new terminal is set for March 1, 1940. The estimated cost to Richmond alone for rights of way for channel improvements, land for the new terminal site and terminal improvements and facilities installed, both at the present and new terminal, will approximate the sum of \$3,000,000, or a combined city and federal expenditure of \$6,000,000 on a 50-50 basis.

Complete Car Service
Over 2000 Auto Supply Needs
TIRES—BATTERIES
AUTO—RADIOS—HOME
GAS—OIL—LUBRICATION
Firestone
AUTO SUPPLY & SERVICE STORES
Broad at Lombardy Dial 5-4301
RICHMOND, VA.

Progressiveness the Keynote For University of Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—On 300 acres of rolling timberland at the western extremity of Richmond nestles the University of Richmond on a campus which landscape architects have termed one of the most beautiful in the Nation.

In 1914 the University moved its principal units from the center of Richmond and since that time enrollment has vaulted to new peaks. During the current session more than 1,700 students are in attendance.

The University is progressive. This spring it is inaugurating classes in aeronautics and has engaged three outstanding fliers to teach ground-school courses. Another progressive step has been formation of a School of Fine Arts. The curriculum includes instruction in painting, sculpture, dramatics, marionette production, and vocal and instrumental music, and the history and philosophy of art.

The University plans to construct a building to house the School of Fine Arts. This building will add \$150,000 to the value of the school's physical properties which are now worth in excess of \$3,000,000. Another \$3,000,000 represents the University's endowed wealth.

Newest among the buildings is the Student Center and Gymnasium at Westhampton College, women's undergraduate unit of the University. Across the University lake from Westhampton is Richmond College, largest and oldest division of the University which was founded in 1832. Other units are the T. C. Williams School of Law, the Evening School of Business Administration, which offers night classes to businessmen and women who wish to fit themselves for better jobs; the Graduate School, which offers courses leading to degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science, and the Summer School.

Dr. Frederick William Boatwright is President of the University, the Nation's oldest university president in point of service. Under his leadership the school has grown in numbers and in resources. Dr. Boatwright is seeking \$2,000,000 to strengthen the endowment and for the construction of six buildings.

These buildings will include a new Central Library, a Fine Arts Building, a new building for the School of Business Administration, a new building for the Law School, a social center building for Richmond College, and a new dormitory at Westhampton College.

ADVERTISING in The Christian Science Monitor, I realize MY PRODUCT must be kept up to THE STANDARD OF THE MONITOR! That's "why" I have FAITH in my

OLD VIRGINIA COOKIES
"at home in any home"
With a 5.00 order, for 5 separate boxes, I shall give "free" a large box of my delicious cookies—(80-100 in box).

Prepaid anywhere in U. S. A.
OLD VIRGINIA COOKIE CO.
1621 Westwood Richmond, Va.

SALLYE HARMER FACIAL STUDIO and BEAUTY SALON
946 W. Grace For appointment Richmond, Va. Dial 5-4379

"SERVICE" our "MOTTO"
Individualized Cosmetics, Special Trained Operators, Individual Hair-styles by Operators of Years' Experience.

PERMANENTS
(Machine and Machineless)
\$5 to \$10
(Anna Blanchard, Owner)
RICHMOND, VA.

Flowers by Wire Everywhere
Mosmiller flowers
in the home are like the smile on a friendly face. Keep your vases filled!

Mosmiller Florist
GRACE ST. at 5th Dial 5-3403 215 EAST MAIN ST. Dial 5-3441 RICHMOND

MAX'S EXCHANGE
Dial 2-6444
20 E. Broad Street, Richmond, Va.
WE SELL U. S. COIN CATALOGUES
COINS—MEDALS—STAMPS
Bought, Sold and Exchanged
Highest CASH Prices Paid for OLD GOLD
FURS
New Fur Coats, \$25, \$40 and \$59. Red Fox Scarfs, Capes and Silver Fox Tail Capes, \$15. Guaranteed new, high quality skins. Free storage and liberal allowance for your present coat. Easy terms.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—INSURANCE
Investment Properties
PROPERTY Management
CONSTRUCTION
Muhleman & Kayhoe
INCORPORATED
505 E. Franklin Dial 3-2841 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Richmond's Leading Jewelers, and exclusive agents in Richmond for **KIRK Sterling Silver**.
Broad at 2nd • Richmond, Va.
SCHWARTZSCHILD Brothers

Ready for Spring!
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
Sportswear and Accessories
JONAS
Richmond, Va.

Crossword Quiz Answers
CHINESE SPAIN
HOREM UNION
ASAPR PRUNE DR
RED BOONE CAT
LACHOPS RUTH
WHALES ROPE
STRIKE VALISE
HOME CAGED M
COTE FLURS DE
ORE JOELS SER
IN CARAT SELL
INCART SELL
STARS SINDBAD

"Should OLD Acquaintance Be FORGOT?"
FLORSHEIM
LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Morris Florsheim, President
QUALITY WORK
Your Patronage Appreciated
DIAL 5-2823
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

"MILK Puts PEP in Your STEP"
RICHMOND DAIRY
Dependable DAIRY PRODUCTS
Try Our Smooth and Rich ICE CREAM
Dial 2-2811 Richmond, Va.

BAKE
Federal SHOP
213 E. Broad Dial 3-1530
GREAT VARIETY OF BREADS, CAKES, PASTRIES
We Desire to SERVE You!
RICHMOND, VA.

Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. Grace St.
Delicacies for Home Parties
Boxed Lunches Sandwiches Beaten Biscuits Salads, etc.
SMITHFIELD HAM
RICHMOND, VA.

SAFE FUR STORAGE
Avail yourself of the complete fur storage facilities at Henry Haase's... dry cold air vaults, fireproof, at low standard rates.
HENRY R. HAASE FURS
Franklin at Fifth Richmond, Va.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK {5.00} {6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
RICHMOND, VA.

Ellison & Hawes, Inc.
Cool, Coke, Fuel Oil
Automatic Coal Burners
GENERAL OFFICES
530 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
TELEPHONE 2-4766

History Provides the Background for Progress in Richmond

Steady March of Progress Links Richmond to Old Days

By T. D. Eaton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—From a rural community where sturdy Scotch-women once washed their clothes beside local streams, Richmond has grown to a city of more than 220,000 inhabitants; is today the commercial, industrial, financial, and educational hub lying between Washington and Atlanta; and is one of the wealthiest cities per capita in the United States.

Richmond celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1937, but its history goes back even farther than two centuries. Actually it joins

hands with the birth of the New World.

On May 13, 1607, Capt. Christopher Newport and John Smith, with their followers, landed at Jamestown, where they established the first permanent English settlement in America. A few days later a small company of these intrepid explorers again pushed off from land. They sailed up the James River in quest of a new route to the South Seas, and gold—and, after several days' journey, brought up abruptly below the falls of the mighty stream. They landed, ascended a hill, and marked the land for their King. Today, on Gamble's Hill, marking the spot on which they stood, stands a cross bearing their names.

Richmond was founded in 1737 by William Byrd II, forefather of two of Virginia's illustrious sons of today—Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd and United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd.

Richmond was on the western frontier of America until about 1660, when settlers began the westward trek that ended only when the Pacific was attained.

Originally a Trading Post

Intended originally as a trading mart for the surrounding countryside, Richmond was slow to expand. Only 300 houses were here in 1776, and a single flour mill, built on the rocks at the falls, had marked its industrial beginnings. Then the capital was moved here from Williamsburg. Thereafter the rise was rapid.

Flour milling, iron manufacturing, cotton and tobacco factories brought trade to its door. Then came the Civil War.

Richmond was an "up and coming village" when George Washington and the son of its founder, Colonel Byrd, with signal success, led Virginia's two regiments, with the troops of its sister colonies and the British regulars, in the French and Indian wars. It was hostess to that scintillating group of patriots who foregathered in St. John's in 1775 to discuss methods to be taken to avert hostilities with the mother country, with the result that Patrick Henry, who had waxed weary of futile measures which procured no justice for the col-



Richmond and Virginia State Chambers of Commerce
Houdon Statue of Washington
In the rotunda of Virginia State Capitol

onists, advocated the arming of the Virginia militia.

It was the capital of the State from which Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, fled to forestall capture when Benedict Arnold, in 1781, invested and occupied the city for the British in the American Revolution. It was visited by Lord Cornwallis later in the same year.

Capital of Confederacy

It was a thriving commercial center in 1812 when the city repeatedly was exercised by reports that "the British are coming again," and it was the capital of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865.

An average yearly population increase of more than 1,000 has been Richmond's record since it succeeded the Indian town of Powhatan at the Falls of the James River more than 200 years ago. Wrapped in its past is a store of important historical events. Monuments recall its heroes and their valorous deeds; museums, filled with valuable paintings and letters, preserve its priceless records. Great men trod its stage; great men affixed its name with the immortals.

Cultural aspects of Richmond are reflected by three such museums as the Confederate Institute, or Battle Abbey; the Valentine Museum; and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Confederate records are preserved here.

Richmond once declined Andrew Carnegie's offer of a library, but

a State and city library and six college libraries—not to mention the numerous smaller and special collections of books—serve Richmonders with hundreds of thousands of volumes.

The Richmond Little Theater League was the city's first art theater. Organized in 1917, it disbanded for a time because of the war, and resumed its activities in the spring of 1918. The Richmond Theater Guild, organized in October, 1935, has grown until it now boasts a membership of 2,000.

Based on the value of its manufactured products, Richmond, of all the larger cities of the South, is second only to Louisville, Ky. Growth of its industry has been phenomenal, and its depression record far above the average. A number of manufacturing plants are situated within the city's metropolitan area, but outside the corporate limits. Chief of these is the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s rayon and cellophane plants.

Richmond is a leading rail center of the South. Each day an average of 102 passenger trains and a tremendous freight volume pass in and out. The city is served by six railroads—the Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, Norfolk & Western, Seaboard Air Line, and Southern.

The R. E. Byrd Municipal Airport is located near the city limits. It is a part of a 1,300-acre tract comprising the Richmond air junction, and is the most northerly port on the Atlantic Seaboard at which no serious fogs or crosswinds are encountered.

River Tonnage Increases

Both freight and passenger service to and from Norfolk and steamship freight service to and from New York are available. River tonnage has increased rapidly. More than 2,000,000 tons per year are handled at Richmond.

Close to the top in importance in Richmond is the manufacture of paper and paper products, followed closely by the companion industry of publishing, printing and engraving, the manufacture of iron and steel machinery, and rayon and cellophane.

Although its retail activity still is below the peak of the last decade, Richmond today has more stores in operation and more workers on their pay rolls than she had in 1929. The latest business census showed 2,606 stores in the city, as against 2,570 nine years ago. Only 2,550 were listed for 1933. Employees in 1935 totaled 11,363, while the 1929 figure was 10,607. Wage-earners in 1933 were placed at 11,189.

Retail sales volume in 1929 was \$102,201,322. That for 1933 was \$66,829,000, and for 1935, \$79,837,000. Likewise, pay rolls still are below the peak. Nine years ago they totaled \$14,799,988; five years ago \$9,672,000, and three years ago \$10,737,000. But Richmond's retail volume experienced considerably less drastic decline than did that of the entire nation.

Real Estate Activity Returns

A study of real estate sales of the last few years reveals that Richmond rapidly is returning to the activity it boasted at the beginning of the depression in 1929. Each year since 1933 it has shown an increase. Sales in 1929 reached a high of \$18,233,500. Then came the slump and they fell to less than half that figure, but 1935 saw the beginning of the upward trend. By the next year they had climbed to \$9,686,168, by 1935 to \$11,000,000, and by 1938 to \$11,800,000.

With only 7.6 per cent of Virginia's population, Richmond has 17.2 per cent of the employees and 20.4 per cent of the pay roll in all industry and business within the State.

The greatest concentration of activity in the city is found in the wholesale field, where there are 6,707 employees, or 35.6 per cent of the State's total, receiving an annual wage of \$9,663,000, or 40.7 per cent of the total paid out in Virginia.

The State's construction activity is also heavily concentrated in Richmond, with 1,867 of the employees and \$2,153,000 of the pay

Mayor Says '38 Was 'Pretty Good Year'

By Dr. J. Fulmer Bright

Mayor of Richmond, Va.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

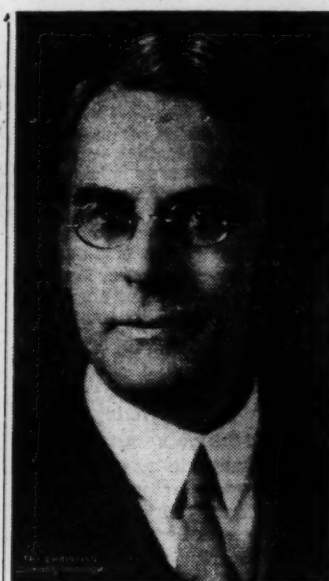
"All in all, the past year was a pretty good year. The city had its troubles, but I think we came through in mighty fine shape.

"It is true that in the past year we have accumulated a reasonable deficit in our finances, but I feel that we can liquidate that without any strain upon the city.

"We have some difficulty, but at least we were able to care for our unfortunate victims of the depression years without incurring an increase in taxes, or any special taxes, or issuing any bonds to cover the cost of relief.

"I believe that Richmond will carry annexation to a successful consummation in 1939, a step which will greatly increase Richmond's population and area.

"There is a perfectly magnificent program of public improvements going on in Richmond, most of which were made possible by Federal grants. There is the splendid State Library, which will cost around \$1,750,000 when it is completed. There is the new 18-story Medical College of Virginia hospital, which will cost between \$1,750,000 and \$2,000,000. Then, too, there is the new State Highway Building costing around \$700,000. All of this construction has been



Dr. J. Fulmer Bright
Mayor of Richmond

made possible because the Federal government has been generous in its treatment of the State of Virginia and the city of Richmond.

"This building program means

work for our people. Income from these pay rolls will find its way to local retailers, jobbers and manufacturers. That makes prosperity.

"The health of the community has been good, which is a blessing in itself. Our traffic accidents have been vastly curtailed, another good omen.

"I am impressed by the fact that the R. E. Lee Bridge, newest of Richmond's bridges, not only is paying carrying charges on the loan furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but has been reducing the principal as well. Soon Richmond will have a magnificent system of bridges built without any cost to the people.

"I envision a great port and a greater Richmond when the city's marine terminals are completed, four miles below the city. This great harbor improvement will open up industry to Richmond. As a world port by promoting deep-water transportation, the James River and much of its back country is destined to become one of the most important industrial locations in the country.

"As was 1938, I expect 1939 to be pretty good to Richmond."

roll in the city, being 30.5 per cent and 34.6 per cent, respectively, of Virginia's total.

High in Income Tax List

In the number of individual income tax returns per 1,000 population, Richmond leads the other 12 southern cities having a population of more than 100,000 with the exception of two. Richmond has 60.3 returns for every 1,000 persons, as compared with an average of 44.4 per cent in the group of 12 cities.

Richmond's business picture during 1938 can be briefly summarized as follows:

Industrial production declined about 6 per cent—the nation's decline was 22 per cent. Cigarette production, Richmond's leading industry, showed an increase of 8 per cent.

Bank records, deposits, savings deposits and capital—both total and capital—rose substantially over 1937.

Bank debits and clearings, both excellent indices of general activity, showed losses of approximately 6 per cent. If the lower price level that prevailed during 1938 is taken into account, the relatively small loss would indicate that the physical volume of trade actually exceeded 1937.

Department store sales, best single index of retail sales, declined less than one-third of 1 per cent—a fractional loss, as compared with the Nation's decrease

of 8 per cent. Here again the price level must be considered. Postal receipts increased in 1938 over the previous year.

Slight declines in both the number and value of real estate transfers point to a lower level of activity in the real estate market.

Construction, on the other hand, showed sharp increases. New construction totaled \$3,379,610, representing a substantial increase over 1937.

Has Federal Reserve Bank

Further evidence of the increase in family income is found in the increase of water and gas meters, telephones, both commercial and residential; and electric consumers, both commercial and residential.

As seat of the Fifth Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond is the financial center of five States. Twelve banks and trust companies in the city, exclusive of the Federal Reserve Bank, report total resources of \$189,000,000, total deposits of \$168,000,000, and savings deposits of \$48,000,000.

An Ideal Stop-over Point En Route South or North

THE JEFFERSON
Most Distinctive Hotel
Recently refurbished throughout. Excellent cuisine with emphasis on Southern cooking. Rates from \$2. Write for 20-page Book "30 on Historic Richmond, Va. Sent Gratis. Wm. C. ROYER, Mgr.

Everyone Is Welcomed at

EWART'S

EXCELLENT FOOD

REASONABLE PRICES

Special Feature

"FAMILY NIGHT"

Every Thursday



112-114 N. 5th Street, Opposite John Marshall Hotel
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The image of its ancestor

Our Own HANDMADE REPRODUCTION of an early American Desk

WHEN YOU see this beautiful desk, you will understand why we were so eager to reproduce it from the original which we discovered in the home of a friend. Authentic in every detail, striking in the mellow, aged appearance of its rich woods... available in Walnut \$125 or Mahogany, at...

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

108 East Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia

The Steinway House

HEADQUARTERS FOR

- Steinway Pianos
- Hammond Organs
- Capehart Instruments
- Stromberg-Carlson and RCA Victor Radios and Everything Musical

Waller D. Moses & Co.103 E. Broad, Richmond
Oldest Music House in Va. and N. C.

The Traditional Hospitality of the South...



The old time Southern darlings, the art of home cooking, and the unique atmosphere of gracious welcome is offered by more than two million guests.

Truly Moderate Prices—Complete See Food—Chicken and Fresh Vegetable Dinners. Old Virginia Hams and Fruit Cakes Shipped Everywhere—Write for Prices.

"In Richmond, Va., It's Daley's"

66 Years of Quality

—with emphasis on fine tailoring and good taste in apparel for discriminating ladies and gentlemen.

Jacobs & Levy

Richmond, Virginia

Spring Fashions

Fresh as a Crocus

Chosen with such consideration for your clothes allowance that you'll be able to plan a whole wardrobe.

Thalhimer's
FASHION SHOPS
Richmond, Virginia

Quality Dairy Products

Golden Guernsey Milk
Vitamin D Milk
AA Grade Milk
A Grade Milk
Coffee Cream
Whipping Cream
Sour Cream
Richelac
Buttermilk
Selco-Chocolate
Pure Orange Juice
Orangeade
Cottage Cheese
Butter—Eggs

Rich, delicious Ice Cream with fresh fruits

RICHMOND DAIRY CO.Dial 2-2811
Richmond, Va.

Send Flowers—
It is the nice thing to do

**John L. Ratcliffe**

Florist

501 East Grace Dial 2-7261
RICHMOND, VA.

For the Best
RUG CLEANING

Dial 5-2801

Herold R. Hofheimer

Member

Guild of Master Rug Cleaners

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HALL'S
Beauty Salon

All Branches of

Beauty Culture

Shaping the Hair to Type

Quality Permanents a Specialty

Dial 3-7638 204 North 3rd Street

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

For Complete Quality Repair
SERVICE

Dial 2-8896

PEOPLES SHOE SERVICE

HAT CLEANING

Prompt Service—Prices Moderate

We Call For and Deliver

520 E. Broad—2913 W. Cary

211 W. Blvd. Park Blvd

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The **BAUGMAN**
STATIONERY Co.

900 West Marshall Phone 3-0235

Printing
OFFICE FURNITURE
STATIONERY, etc.

Let us give you an estimate

RICHMOND, VA.

Belmont and Cary 618 N. Lombardy
4-9524
Harrison and Main 5-6261

Tempting Variety of
Rolls, Tarts, Pastries, etc.

GRIGG'S BAKERIES

Richmond, Va.

For years we have
served MONITOR
READERS, and
trust our many
friends will remain
with us, and WE
with you all for
years to come.

ECLIPSE Laundry

Dial 5-4387—5-4388

RICHMOND, VA.

WEST END MARKET

117 North Robinson Dial 59149

Meats—Poultry

Fresh Vegetables

We sell Nationally Advertised

Products of The Christian

Science Monitor

PRUDENCE HASH, Etc.—HEINZ

Products—JELKE Oleomargarine—

CAMPBELL Soups, SPRY, RUM-

FORD BAKING POWDER, Etc.

RICHMOND, VA.

Gladden
Your Home
With Flowers
or Plants

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD

Florists

2926 Westhampton Ave.

Dial 5-2862

RICHMOND, VA.

CONSTRUCTION

ALLEN J. SAVILLE, INC.

ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Pride... Not Prejudice!

We don't feel that we are prejudiced when we say that we are extremely proud of our work. We have a justifiable pride in each carefully cleaned garment because we know that no better care could be taken of it than that taken by our expert cleaners.

Chas. E. Savedge
3106 W. Cary Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Dial 5-3258

REDUCED RATES
ON STORAGE OF

FURSFUR-TRIMMED
GARMENTS
SUITS and
OVERCOATS

Value	Old Rates	Present Rates
\$50.....	\$2.00	\$1.50
100.....	3.00	2.00
150.....	4.00	2.50
200.....	5.00	3.00
250.....	5.50	3.50
300.....	6.00	4.00

50c MAY BE DEDUCTED from any of the above prices if you bring and call for your garments.

REPAIRING, KILNING, GLAZING by our expert furrier during the summer months at attractive prices.

THE W. FRED. RICHARDSON**Security Storage Corporation**

MAIN AT BELVIDERE DIAL 3-3573 RICHMOND, VA.

Burke Offers Eight Labor Act Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—Declaring that the Wagner Act as administered by the present National Labor Relations Board has "created suspicion, hostility and distrust," Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska formally opened the case today before the Senate Labor Committee seeking sweeping modifications and "equalization" of the controversial statute.

Senator Burke accepted the contention of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author and defender of the Act, that the burden of proof rests on opponents, and offered a series of eight major changes, chiefly those sponsored by business and industrial groups. The changes advocated by the American Federation of Labor will be offered later by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Senator Burke incorporated the Walsh proposals but his own are much more sweeping and include many opposed by the Federation.

In a preamble, Senator Burke denied that the Act had curtailed strikes as recently argued by the Labor Board. "With the single exception of 1937, there were more strikes in 1938 than in any of the 12 years preceding," he said; "labor

strife is rampant and there is unprecedented bitterness, distrust and suspicion."

For much of this Senator Burke blamed the Labor Board rather than the Act. The Board, he charged, has "put the Federal Government in the business of stimulating the establishment of labor unions. It knows the kind of union which it considers best for the worker to join, and it has proceeded to enforce its will." He declared that his amendments were for the "benefit of the rank and file" of workers "to protect them from unfair employers and to protect them from unfair leaders."

List of Proposed Changes

He announced he would marshal a series of supporting witnesses on each of the eight groups of amendments he proposes. The proposed changes follow:

1. Amend the Preamble to put an equal weight and responsibility on employers as on employees.
2. Remove the protection of the Act from an employee who "ceased work in violation of a valid contract"; re-define collective bargaining; and exempt cotton and canning workers and others from the law by including them under the now exempt group of "agricultural workers."

3. Establish a new three-man board effective Feb. 1, 1940, with one representative of employers, one from employees and one from the public. Senator Burke assailed the present Board as hopelessly biased.

4. Require that workers in choosing representatives should be free not only from employer interference, but "restraint or coercion from any source."

5. Add a series of prohibited "unfair labor practices" directed against employers to balance the series now contained against employers. Amendments here would permit an employer "to counsel and advise employees."

6. Rescind the Labor Board's authority in choosing between craft and industrial unions. Require also that bargaining representatives must be picked by a majority of all employees eligible to vote rather than by a majority of those voting.

Would Insure Responsibility

Amendments in his group would also "promote responsibility" in trade unions by requiring them to file a financial statement when asking Board intercession, and show that each representative was a citizen. Also it would give employers as well as employees the right to petition for Board elections.

7. Require any aggrieved employee to serve notice of their complaint to employers within 30 days; failure to make such complaint constituting a waiver of their right to protest. Extend from the present five days to 20 days the time within which an employer may reply to the board concerning a complaint. Eliminate the Board's right to order reinstatement of workers discharged by employers guilty of unfair labor practices. Limit the conclusive character of the Board's present "findings of fact," and also give minority labor groups a now denied appeal to the courts over the Board's findings.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio proposed to Senator Burke as the latter concluded, that it might be better to leave the Labor Board the Court function and give the prosecuting authority to the Department of Justice or Labor Department.

Senator Rufus C. Holman, (R) of Oregon followed Senator Burke and developed the argument for a separation of the Board's judicial and prosecuting powers. He charged the Labor Board with mischief-making in the Oregon labor field. The rivalry between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor came, he said, "as the result of the Labor Act." He attributed his own election as Senator to his campaign for "law and order."

A Queen Among Her 'Subjects'



Wide World

Miss Beth Page

Miss Beth Page, chosen Queen of the Fourth Annual Gardenia Festival, waves her scepter over the thousands of fragrant white blossoms in full bloom along pathways of Cypress Gardens, Fla.

U. S. Fleet Sails for Pacific To Guard Status Quo There

(Continued from Page 1)

that the United States would defend the Western Hemisphere against any threat of force, and just before he sent his special peace proposal to Chancellor Hitler.

No Details Given out

The cryptic announcement still remains without any official explanation. The world was told only that "when fueled the United States Fleet will return to normal operating areas in the Pacific." The Navy itself knew no more than this.

Ships were moved promptly to the fueling docks at Norfolk and New York. One by one they took on their supplies of oil over the weekend and then stood out to sea in a thousand mile procession of American naval power on the way to that area of the world where its presence may prove an influence for stability in a restless world.

Four battleships, the Wyoming, Arkansas, New York and Texas—five new heavy cruisers—Honolulu, Nashville, Brooklyn, Savannah, Philadelphia—six new submarines, 15 new destroyers, the new aircraft carrier Ranger and the aircraft tender Langley will visit the New York Fair and be ready thereafter to watch the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal.

But the core of the fleet—eight battleships, three aircraft carriers, 15 cruisers and 43 destroyers—is shifting to the Pacific.

With the development of positive Anglo-French resistance to the expansion of Germany and Italy there is no longer any concern here about the naval situation in the Atlantic. Anglo-French naval power can dominate the Atlantic. Now that those nations have placed their strength across the patch of Italo-German expansion, Washington has no more immediate concern about Latin-America. It feels free to turn its face toward the Far East.

Japan Believed Waiting

In regard to that section of the world it is assumed that Japan is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop its southern drive already broadly hinted in the recent annexation of Hainan Island, the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Group—three successive strides south into the East Indies, Indo-China, Philippines area.

The movement of the Fleet recalls cogently the trip made to London in December, 1937, by Admiral Royal A. Ingersoll, then Chief of War Plans of the United States Navy. Britain at that time was interested in the possibility of Anglo-American naval co-operation in event of trouble in Europe. While no commitments were ever made it is known in informed quarters that the possibility was contemplated then of just such developments as are taking place in the world. Following that visit, Britain announced that facilities at the great English naval base at Singapore would be available to the American Navy if desired.

If war should break out in Europe, British and French naval forces would have to be concentrated there, leaving their eastern

Election of Van Nuys Gets Committee's O. K.

WASHINGTON (P)—The Senate has received from its Elections Committee a recommendation that it dismiss the contest filed by Raymond E. Willis and the Indiana State Republican Committee against the election of Senator Van Nuys (D) of Indiana.

The committee's report, prepared by two Democrats and one Republican, said there was insufficient evidence to show that a recount or investigation would change the outcome or furnish any basis for possible corrective legislation.

Figures in Mr. Willis' petition showed he was beaten by Senator Van Nuys 788,386 to 783,139, a margin of 5,197 votes.

U. S. Gunboat Quits China

WASHINGTON, April 17 (P)—United States gunboat Sacramento, which has been in the Asiatic Fleet since 1931, is making its way back to the United States by way of the Mediterranean. A naval official said she was now at Villefrance, France.

Strecker Ruling: Does It End Bridges Case?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—What effect does the Strecker case decision by the Supreme Court today have on the fate of Alfred Renton (Harry) Bridges, Australian-born radical labor leader of the West Coast?

The Labor Department has linked the Bridges case with the Strecker case. On the other hand, the Dies Committee, which has been reconstituted and continued by the House, has asserted the cases are not parallel. Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, denounced the handling of the Strecker case by the Government, and at the invitation of Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General, presented his own supplemental brief. He argued before the High Court that Strecker should be deported.

Failure to deport Harry Bridges, and the handling of the Strecker case was largely responsible for the effort to impeach Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who has just been cleared by a House Committee. The issues are involved also in forthcoming reports by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, in studies made of the Associated Farmers of California.

Deportation proceedings were started and then held in abeyance against Mr. Bridges last year by Secretary Perkins. They were postponed when Judge Hutchison of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Strecker v. Kessler declared there was no basis for deporting Mr. Strecker, declaring that membership in the Communist Party is not alone basis for deportation.

The case, Judge Hutchison declared, represented "the tyranny of labels over certain types of mind" and showed "a kind of Pecksniffian righteousness."

In view of this strong opinion, which conflicts with decisions of other courts, the Department held up the Bridges Case until the Supreme Court had passed on it. If the Labor Department was unable to deport Joseph George Strecker, Austrian-born immigrant, it would not attempt to deport Alfred Renton Bridges of Australia.

Secretary Perkins stated that, contrary to Mr. Dies' opinion, the only difference between the Strecker and Bridges cases "is that Mr. Strecker has admitted his

membership in the Communist Party, whereas Mr. Bridges under oath has denied that he was ever a member of that Party."

The Dies Committee, however, reported: "In the opinion of the Committee the Strecker Case does not have any important bearing on the Bridges Case because the facts in the Bridges Case are much stronger than in the Strecker Case."

The Dies Committee also views on the way the Strecker Case was presented.

"In our opinion," the report said, "the Strecker Case was not properly presented to the Trial Court, the Circuit Court of Appeals, or the Supreme Court of the United States."

It was on this basis that Mr. Dies, at Mr. Jackson's invitation, entered the case to strengthen the Government argument to give the Supreme Court his own views why Mr. Strecker should be deported.

Mr. Bridges is ardent to the border of fanaticism in support of labor and sees no common ground between them and employers. He receives a weekly union wage of \$75 and lives simply with wife and daughter in a small San Francisco house. Efforts to deport him as a radical alien began almost from the start of the violent water front strike. This raised questions of deportability involved in the Strecker Case.

Statutory grounds for deportation are—illegal entry; conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude within five years of entry; two such crimes at any time after entry, or proof of such crimes before entering; leaving the country and illegally re-entering; being an anarchist; advising, advocating, or teaching overthrow of the Government; the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property or sabotage.

The Point at Issue

In the absence of other charges against Mr. Strecker, the issue turned principally on whether a former admitted membership in the Communist Party was sufficient evidence to show that he advocated overthrow of the Government by violence. The Supreme Court has now decisively settled that matter.

Harry Bridges, on the other hand, has never admitted membership in the Communist Party.

The Labor Department asks how it can deport a man (Bridges) who does not admit membership in the Communist Party, if the Supreme Court rules that an admitted former member of the Party (Strecker) can not be deported?

Last year the Dies Committee charged that facts were being suppressed and that the Labor Department and Mr. Jackson possessed unpublished evidence which would permit deportation of Mr. Bridges—"that many witnesses testified under oath that Harry Bridges . . . himself advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence and that he had likewise advocated sabotage. Therefore upon several statutory grounds Harry Bridges is mandatorily deportable."

The officials in question ridiculed these charges. They went into the allegations which they had received against Mr. Bridges, in detail. Secretary Perkins summed it up as follows:

"The report does not cite any evidence to support this (that Bridges advocated sabotage or violent overthrow of the Government) and, as a matter of fact, there is no such evidence."

For her the Strecker case writes finis to the Bridges case.

SAFETY SAVINGS

INTEREST from Day of Deposit Compounded Quarterly

Send for FREE Booklet, "Banking by Mail for Profit"

Get a free copy of interesting illustrated booklet, "Banking by Mail for Profit." Gives many helpful facts about saving. Tells how you can bank by mail; how to give your savings every advantage of modern safeguards; how to increase them through interest compounded quarterly. Send the coupon TODAY for FREE copy. No obligation.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE BOOKLET

HOME Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.

Please send free copy of your banking by mail booklet.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

PAY JUST A FEW CENTS a DAY

MORE THAN THE LOWEST PRICED CARS AND GET A

Pontiac

THE ENGINEERING STANDOUT OF THE YEAR!

GENERAL MOTORS TERMS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

PRICES REDUCED AS MUCH AS \$92 BELOW LAST YEAR

GENERAL MOTORS' SECOND LOWEST-PRICED CAR

SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

ANNOUNCING the annual showing of Shreve Silver for Wedding Gifts . . .

You'll have a greater selection of silver at Shreve's, no matter how much or how little you plan to spend. For this year, you'll find what is probably the largest collection of fine sterling in the country. Each piece has been individually selected on its own merits, chosen from the best silversmiths both large and small, in this country and abroad. And as always, you'll find the new and unusual at Shreve's.



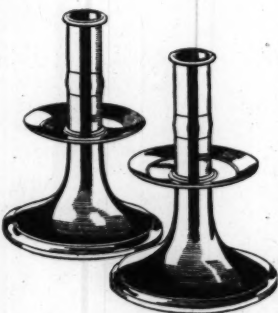
Three piece sterling coffee set, reproduction of a George III design made in London, circa 1770. Massive weight. The set, \$195; the tray, \$110.



Sterling coffee pot from a tea service that matches English scroll table silver. Five pieces, \$550; kettle, \$550.



Original of this pitcher by Paul Revere now in one of the outstanding private Revere collections. In heavy sterling, height 7 in., capacity 4 pints. \$65.



Reproduction in sterling silver of originals presented to Governor Winslow in 1633. 5 1/2 inches in height, weighted bases. \$35 the pair.

DON'T FORGET

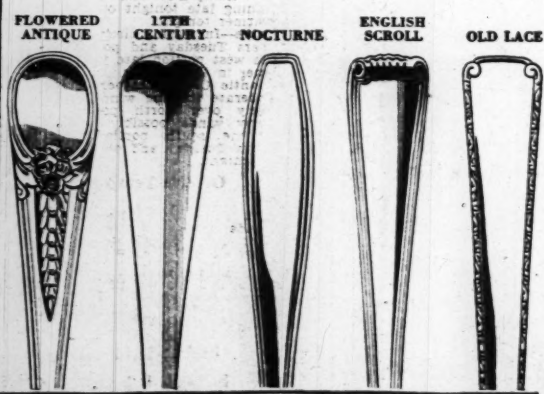
the importance of proper and expert engraving. It makes all the difference in the world. Shreve's engraving is unexcelled.

It costs no more to shop at

Shreve

CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON



WHAT! "Only Ones?"

"YES SIR!"

Only one Blue Sunoco and Only one A to Z lubrication!

Blue Sunoco has no second or third grades. This "Only One Quality" motor fuel offers an outstanding combination of advantages—high test starting and getaway—plus high knockless power—plus long mileage—plus a bonus in economy because it sells at regular gas price. Test a tankful—learn why so many say "you can feel the difference."

No need to pay more—think twice before you pay less.

A to Z lubrication is another "Only One"—available only at Sunoco dealers displaying the A to Z sign. Accurate—because it uses specially prepared car charts and six special lubricants. Complete—because it checks your battery, radiator and tires; cleans car interiors, windows and windshield. Costs no more than ordinary greasing.

Keeps out squeaks twice as long as old-fashioned greasing.



Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and showers Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Gradually rising temperature tonight and Tuesday. Wednesday's temperature tonight and Tuesday night slightly above 40 degrees, Wednesday's above 40 and 45 degrees easterly winds.

M. a. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday. Slightly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday, slightly rising temperature.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers tonight and Tuesday. The extreme west portion late tonight, somewhat rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast: Fair to Sandy Hook Bay and Cape Cod. Partly cloudy and easterly over north portion and fresh easterly winds possibly strong at times over the south portion. Partly cloudy showers Tuesday and over the south portion.

N. E. 'Yankee' Gets Christening At World's Fair

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill substituted for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Saturday at the christening of the New England merchantman "Yankee" at the New York World's Fair. When the Governor was detained in Boston because of the fuel truck dispute, Lieutenant Governor Cahill joined the five girls representing five New England States and broke a bottle of water across the bow of the square rigged which is centerpiece of the New England exhibit at the fair.

New Englanders from all over the country, who head for the Fair this summer—possibly saving a few days to visit old home scenes—will feel a thrill of pride when they inspect the New England section of the Fair grounds and go aboard the "Yankee."

The vessel has been built to specifications of the old China trade vessels by the architects' committee of the New England Council, designer of the exhibit which has been constructed at a cost of approximately \$200,000.

Governor Acts On Fuel Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the Governor during the day, made public a report to the Governor that employees of 22 coal and five fuel companies were involved in the dispute. He said 15 other companies had signed with the union.

The Commissioner, who was formerly President of the State Federation of Labor, with which the Coal and Fuel Chauffeurs Union is affiliated, also said he would advise the Governor against declaring a state of emergency, "for there is no emergency."

Commissioner Moriarty and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration laid plans for new conferences between both sides in an effort to obtain an agreement.

More than 600 emergency calls for fuel were received during the week end at the offices of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, according to Acting Director John P. McBride. Half were from private homes, about a fifth from apartment houses and 18 calls were from churches and hospitals.

Governor Saltonstall said the Union had informed it would not make these emergency deliveries hereafter, since enough companies had signed with the union to take care of the needs.

Seamen of six large oil distributing companies prepared to go on strike at all ports of the country at midnight tonight, tying up deliveries of gasoline and other petroleum fuels by sea here as elsewhere and forcing the distributors to turn to the railroads. This dispute has no connection with the truck drivers' dispute in Boston, but is a wage controversy between members of the National Maritime Union and the shipping companies affecting the entire country.

Tri-State Truck Strike Is Threatened Again

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17 (P)—Union leaders in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut met here today with the possibility of a 25-day truck drivers' strike in the three states might be resumed because one union jurisdiction rejected a compromise agreement.

When the compromise was agreed upon last week by representatives of the Truck Drivers Union (American Federation of Labor) and truck operators, Joseph Prior, Providence, R. I., union leader, said that rejection of the agreement by any one of the nine jurisdictions involved in the strike would force all "out on the bricks again." Operators have accepted the plan.

Drivers in the Springfield, Mass., area rejected the agreement last night, Benjamin E. Taylor, business agent said, because of objections to several clauses.

A contributing factor, he said he believed, was numerous changes in operations made during the service week after trucks returned to service pending ratification of the plan.

"These switches," he said, "convinced the drivers that what benefits they were to get under the agreement would be nullified by changing classifications."

Unions in Worcester and Fall River, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport in Connecticut reported they had ratified the agreement. The decisions of the other two union centers were not known.

The Springfield rejection came as a surprise for Mr. Prior had said the Worcester area was the least likely to accept inasmuch as the compromise called for cuts there to balance the wage scale with other districts.

By noon only four of the union men had come to the appointed meeting place and no action was taken pending the arrival of the other representatives.

Call KENmore 3350

Lamson & Hubbard

Boylston at Arlington St., Boston

SAFETY SERVICE SECURITY

STORAGE

Standard Low Rates

For the World's Fair Navy



Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts In the Governor's absence, the Lieutenant Governor breaks a bottle of water across the bow of the dry-land merchantman, Yankee, at the New York World's Fair. Assisting him are winsome co-sponsors from the six New England States.

Magic Carpet for Old Grads: Or When I Attended 'Tech'

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 17 (P)—A "magic carpet" of phonograph records has been devised by Massachusetts Institute of Technology to whisk "old grads" back across the years to their student days.

Based on complaints of alumni that they "miss the old sounds" of the Institute, engineers have recorded familiar noises—from the roar of a wind tunnel to the din of an under-grad water fight—designed to bring far-away graduates as close to the "old school" as they are to their living room phonograph.

The idea came from a get-together of M. I. T. alumni in Newark, N. J., but Prof. Charles E. Locke, who developed it, said progress of the work indicates the same technique could be applied in putting the "remember whens" of every college alumni in the country "on the record."

"We believe we've caught about every bit of atmosphere that there is, without attempting to 'can' the laboratory odors so dear to the heart of the chemical engineer," smiled Professor Locke.

Most of the recordings are run-of-the-mill happenings, without rehearsal. There is the Titanic swish of a man-made hurricane in the recently-built Wright brothers wind tunnel. Great dynamo thump out memories of another laboratory.

Then the lads in the "dorms"

Anti-Isms Bills Win New Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

menace in this State," and said he was in favor of all the bills.

Francis P. Moran of Dorchester and Arthur D. Hill, Boston attorney, also favored the proposals.

The arms bill was supported by Manuel Blanc, legislative agent of the Communist Party of Massachusetts. He denied charges that the Communists have a "Red Army" in this country.

Frank Sears, representing the Middlesex League of Sporting Clubs and the Council of Massachusetts Sportsmen's Clubs, insisted the bill should be redrafted so as not to apply to sportsmen.

Daniel Goodhue, representing the Descendants of the American Revolution, opposed the so-called true name bill. He contended the legislation was unconstitutional.

The Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, April 18

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave
3:30 WIXAL 15.13mc
3:30 WIXAR 11.79mc
6:00 WIXAL 11.79mc
6:00 WIXAR 15.13mc

Traffic Rostrum Of Police Takes To Its Wheels

Police of Station 16 are busy running down a new mystery. When the officer on the corner of Bay State Road and Beacon Street arrived for duty this morning the traffic box—the kind used throughout the city, about 3 feet square, 4 feet high and equipped with wheels—had disappeared.

A highlight of the meeting will be Dr. Edward Wigglesworth's lecture on "New England Gem Stones," tomorrow afternoon at the New England Museum of Natural History, of which he is curator. Another speaker tomorrow will be H. T. Dickinson, technical advisor of the DeBeers Consolidated Mines, Johannesburg, South Africa.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour. 5:15 The Boston Hour. 5:45 Circus sketch 6:00 President Roosevelt 6:15 President Roosevelt 6:30 Sports Roundup 6:45 News Service 6:50 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:30 Eddie Cantor variety program 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:00 Theater: "Bullets or Ballots" 9:15 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:30 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:45 "Bullets or Ballots" 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:30 Columbia W o r s 10:45 shop: drama 11:00 Weather news 11:15 Sports: music 11:30 Jack Teggarden's Orchestra	5:00 Music: speaker 5:15 "Sheriff Bob" sketch 5:30 "Do Windows" sketch 5:45 "Do Windows" sketch 6:00 President Roosevelt 6:15 President Roosevelt 6:30 Sports Roundup 6:45 News Service 6:50 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:30 Eddie Cantor variety program 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:00 Theater: "Bullets or Ballots" 9:15 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:30 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:45 "Bullets or Ballots" 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:30 Columbia W o r s 10:45 shop: drama 11:00 Weather news 11:15 Sports: music 11:30 Jack Teggarden's Orchestra	5:00 "Dick Tracy" sketch 5:15 "Dick Tracy" sketch 5:30 "Dick Tracy" sketch 5:45 "Dick Tracy" sketch 6:00 President Roosevelt 6:15 President Roosevelt 6:30 Sports Roundup 6:45 News Service 6:50 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:30 Eddie Cantor variety program 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:00 Theater: "Bullets or Ballots" 9:15 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:30 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:45 "Bullets or Ballots" 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:30 Columbia W o r s 10:45 shop: drama 11:00 Weather news 11:15 Sports: music 11:30 Jack Teggarden's Orchestra	5:00 "Dick Tracy" sketch 5:15 "Dick Tracy" sketch 5:30 "Dick Tracy" sketch 5:45 "Dick Tracy" sketch 6:00 President Roosevelt 6:15 President Roosevelt 6:30 Sports Roundup 6:45 News Service 6:50 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:30 Eddie Cantor variety program 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:00 Theater: "Bullets or Ballots" 9:15 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:30 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:45 "Bullets or Ballots" 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:30 Columbia W o r s 10:45 shop: drama 11:00 Weather news 11:15 Sports: music 11:30 Jack Teggarden's Orchestra	5:00 "Reading the Comics" 5:15 "Reading the Comics" 5:30 "Reading the Comics" 5:45 "Reading the Comics" 6:00 President Roosevelt 6:15 President Roosevelt 6:30 Sports Roundup 6:45 News Service 6:50 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:30 Eddie Cantor variety program 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:00 Theater: "Bullets or Ballots" 9:15 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:30 "Bullets or Ballots" 9:45 "Bullets or Ballots" 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. 10:30 Columbia W o r s 10:45 shop: drama 11:00 Weather news 11:15 Sports: music 11:30 Jack Teggarden's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 "Music for Men" 7:30 "Music for Men" 7:45 WEEL news 8:00 Forecast: music 8:15 "Caroline Chase" 8:30 "About Us" 8:45 "About Us" 9:00 "Food Magician" 9:15 Bill Elliot, songs 9:30 "Jovce Jordan Club" 9:45 Bachelor's Children 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly 10:15 Myrt and Marge 10:30 "Hilton House" 10:45 "Stepmother" 10:50 Commentator 11:00 "Scattered Buns" 11:15 Big Sister: sketch 11:30 "Scattered Buns" 11:45 "Scattered Buns" 12:00 Kate Smith: songs 12:15 "Nancy James" 12:30 "Nancy James" 12:45 "Nancy James" 1:00 "The Goldbergs" 1:15 "Life Beautiful" 1:30 "Road to Life" 1:45 "This Day is Ours" 2:00 Serial sketch 2:15 "Betty and Bob" 2:30 "Betty and Bob" 2:45 "Betty and Bob" 3:00 News Service 3:15 "Concert Band" 3:30 "Story of the Week" 3:45 "Story of the Week" 4:00 Network talk 4:15 Women's talk 4:30 C. Hector's Orch. 4:45 C. Hector's Orch. 5:00 Boston Hour 5:15 Boston Hour 5:30 Boston Hour 5:45 Circus sketch 6:00 News Service 6:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 6:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 6:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 6:50 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 Hollywood comment 7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband" 7:45 "Second Husband" 8:00 "Big Town": Ed-ward G. Robinson 8:15 "Big Town": Ed-ward G. Robinson 8:30 "Big Town": Ed-ward G. Robinson 8:45 "Big Town": Ed-ward G. Robinson 9:00 "We the People" 9:15 "We the People" 9:30 "We the People" 9:45 "We the People" 10:00 Cincinnati: guest 10:15 Cincinnati: guest 10:30 "New Voices" 10:45 "New Voices" 11:00 Forecast: news 11:15 Sports: music 11:30 C. Calloway's Orch. 11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	7:00 Morning Review 7:15 "Music Clock" 7:30 "Music Clock" 7:45 News Service 8:00 Forecast: Woman Buys 8:15 "Musical Clock" 8:30 "Swine Serenade" 8:45 "Swine Serenade" 9:00 News: "As You Like It" 9:15 "As You Like It" 9:30 "As You Like It" 9:45 "As You Like It" 10:00 "Your Home and Mine" 10:15 "Your Home and Mine" 10:30 "Your Home and Mine" 10:45 "Your Home and Mine" 10:50 "Your Home and Mine" 11:00 "Your Home and Mine" 11:15 "Your Home and Mine" 11:30 "Your Home and Mine" 11:45 "Your Home and Mine" 12:00 "Your Home and Mine" 12:15 "Your Home and Mine" 12:30 "Your Home and Mine" 12:45 "Your Home and Mine" 1:00 "Your Home and Mine" 1:15 "Your Home and Mine" 1:30 "Your Home and Mine" 1:45 "Your Home and Mine" 2:00 "Your Home and Mine" 2:15 "Your Home and Mine" 2:30 "Your Home and Mine" 2:45 "Your Home and Mine" 3:00 "Your Home and Mine" 3:15 "Your Home and Mine" 3:30 "Your Home and Mine" 3:45 "Your Home and Mine" 4:00 "Your Home and Mine" 4:15 "Your Home and Mine" 4:30 "Your Home and Mine" 4:45 "Your Home and Mine" 5:00 "Your Home and Mine" 5:15 "Your Home and Mine" 5:30 "Your Home and Mine" 5:45 "Your Home and Mine" 6:00 "Your Home and Mine" 6:15 "Your Home and Mine" 6:30 "Your Home and Mine" 6:45 "Your Home and Mine" 6:50 "Your Home and Mine" 7:15 "Your Home and Mine" 7:30 "Your Home and Mine" 7:45 "Your Home and Mine" 7:50 "Your Home and Mine" 8:00 "Your Home and Mine" 8:15 "Your Home and Mine" 8:30 "Your Home and Mine" 8:45 "Your Home and Mine" 9:00 "Your Home and Mine" 9:15 "Your Home and Mine" 9:30 "Your Home and Mine" 9:45 "Your Home and Mine" 10:00 "Your Home and Mine" 10:15 "Your Home and Mine" 10:30 "Your Home and Mine" 10:45 "Your Home and Mine" 11:00 "Your Home and Mine" 11:15 "Your Home and Mine" 11:30 "Your Home and Mine" 11:45 "Your Home and Mine"	7:00 Organ recital 7:15 "Organ recital" 7:30 "Organ recital" 7:45 "Organ recital" 8:00 "Organ recital" 8:15 "Organ recital" 8:30 "Organ recital" 8:45 "Organ recital" 9:00 "Organ recital" 9:15 "Organ recital" 9:30 "Organ recital" 9:45 "Organ recital" 10:00 "Organ recital" 10:15 "Organ recital" 10:30 "Organ recital" 10:45 "Organ recital" 11:00 "Organ recital" 11:15 "Organ recital" 11:30 "Organ recital" 11:45 "Organ recital" 12:00 "Organ recital" 12:15 "Organ recital" 12:30 "Organ recital" 12:45 "Organ recital" 1:00 "Organ recital" 1:15 "Organ recital" 1:30 "Organ recital" 1:45 "Organ recital" 2:00 "Organ recital" 2:15 "Organ recital" 2:30 "Organ recital" 2:45 "Organ recital" 3:00 "Organ recital" 3:15 "Organ recital" 3:30 "Organ recital" 3:45 "Organ recital" 4:00 "Organ recital" 4:15 "Organ recital" 4:30 "Organ recital" 4:45 "Organ recital" 5:00 "Organ recital" 5:15 "Organ recital" 5:30 "Organ recital" 5:45 "Organ recital" 6:00 "Organ recital" 6:15 "Organ recital" 6:30 "Organ recital" 6:45 "Organ recital" 6:50 "Organ recital" 7:15 "Organ recital" 7:30 "Organ recital" 7:45 "Organ recital" 7:50 "Organ recital" 8:00 "Organ recital" 8:15 "Organ recital" 8:30 "Organ recital" 8:45 "Organ recital" 9:00 "Organ recital" 9:15 "Organ recital" 9:30 "Organ recital" 9:45 "Organ recital" 10:00 "Organ recital" 10:15 "Organ recital" 10:30 "Organ recital" 10:45 "Organ recital" 11:00 "Organ recital" 11:15 "Organ recital" 11:30 "Organ recital" 11:45 "Organ recital"	7:00 "Musical Clock" 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 "Musical Clock" 8:00 "Musical Clock" 8:15 "Musical Clock" 8:30 "Musical Clock" 8:45 "Musical Clock" 9:00 "Musical Clock" 9:15 "Musical Clock" 9:30 "Musical Clock" 9:45 "Musical Clock" 10:00 "Musical Clock" 10:15 "Musical Clock" 10:30 "Musical Clock" 10:45 "Musical Clock" 11:00 "Musical Clock" 11:15 "Musical Clock" 11:30 "Musical Clock" 11:45 "Musical Clock" 12:00 "Musical Clock" 12:15 "Musical Clock" 12:30 "Musical Clock" 12:45 "Musical Clock" 1:00 "Musical Clock" 1:15 "Musical Clock" 1:30 "Musical Clock" 1:45 "Musical Clock" 2:00 "Musical Clock" 2:15 "Musical Clock" 2:30 "Musical Clock" 2:45 "Musical Clock" 3:00 "Musical Clock" 3:15 "Musical Clock" 3:30 "Musical Clock" 3:45 "Musical Clock" 4:00 "Musical Clock" 4:15 "Musical Clock" 4:30 "Musical Clock" 4:45 "Musical Clock" 5:00 "Musical Clock" 5:15 "Musical Clock" 5:30 "Musical Clock" 5:45 "Musical Clock" 6:00 "Musical Clock" 6:15 "Musical Clock" 6:30 "Musical Clock" 6:45 "Musical Clock" 6:50 "Musical Clock" 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 "Musical Clock" 7:50 "Musical Clock" 8:00 "Musical Clock" 8:15 "Musical Clock" 8:30 "Musical Clock" 8:45 "Musical Clock" 9:00 "Musical Clock" 9:15 "Musical Clock" 9:30 "Musical Clock" 9:45 "Musical Clock" 10:00 "Musical Clock" 10:15 "Musical Clock" 10:30 "Musical Clock" 10:45 "Musical Clock" 11:00 "Musical Clock" 11:15 "Musical Clock" 11:30 "Musical Clock" 11:45 "Musical Clock"	7:00 "Reading the Comics" 7:15 "Reading the Comics" 7:30 "Reading the Comics" 7:45 "Reading the Comics" 8:00 "Reading the Comics" 8:15 "Reading the Comics" 8:30 "Reading the Comics" 8:45 "Reading the Comics" 9:00 "Reading the Comics" 9:15 "Reading the Comics" 9:30 "Reading the Comics" 9:45 "Reading the Comics" 10:00 "Reading the Comics" 10:15 "Reading the Comics" 10:30 "Reading the Comics" 10:45 "Reading the Comics" 11:00 "Reading the Comics" 11:15 "Reading the Comics" 11:30 "Reading the Comics" 11:45 "Reading the Comics" 12:00 "Reading the Comics" 12:15 "Reading the Comics" 12:30 "Reading the Comics" 12:45 "Reading the Comics" 1:00 "Reading the Comics" 1:15 "Reading the Comics" 1:30 "Reading the Comics" 1:45 "Reading the Comics" 2:00 "Reading the Comics" 2:15 "Reading the Comics" 2:30 "Reading the Comics" 2:45 "Reading the Comics" 3:00 "Reading the Comics" 3:15 "Reading the Comics" 3:30 "Reading the Comics" 3:45 "Reading the Comics" 4:00 "Reading the Comics" 4:15 "Reading the Comics" 4:30 "Reading the Comics" 4:45 "Reading the Comics" 5:00 "Reading the Comics" 5:15 "Reading the Comics" 5:30 "Reading the Comics" 5:45 "Reading the Comics" 6:00 "Reading the Comics" 6:15 "Reading the Comics" 6:30 "Reading the Comics" 6:45 "Reading the Comics" 6:50 "Reading the Comics" 7:15 "Reading the Comics" 7:30 "Reading the Comics" 7:45 "Reading the Comics" 7:50 "Reading the Comics" 8:00 "Reading the Comics" 8:15 "Reading the Comics" 8:30 "Reading the Comics" 8:45 "Reading the Comics" 9:00 "Reading the Comics" 9:15 "Reading the Comics" 9:30 "Reading the Comics" 9:45 "Reading the Comics" 10:00 "Reading the Comics" 10:15 "Reading the Comics" 10:30 "Reading the Comics" 10:45 "Reading the Comics" 11:00 "Reading the Comics" 11:15 "Reading the Comics" 11:30 "Reading the Comics" 11:45 "Reading the Comics"

'Can't Tell a Gem By Color,' Experts At Conclave Say

Certified gemologists and half a hundred other jewel students who are working for that degree—men who know their rubies and emeralds and diamonds and also imitation stones—are at the Copley-Plaza Hotel through tomorrow for the second conclave of the eastern division of the American Gem Society.

Leading gemologists of the country are in attendance, including Robert M. Shipley of Los Angeles, president of the Gemological Institute and director of the American Gem Society.

Besides lectures, discussions and demonstrations, the conclave emphasizes laboratory work. In this, by means of various instruments, unknown stones are identified. The methods commonly used in "elimination" a stone is "suspected" by its color to be one of a dozen stones. Color alone, according to the jewelers, is a most unreliable and misleading guide.

The stone is then subjected to tests with the refractometer, polariscope, microscope, specific gravity scales and other instruments until all the possibilities have been eliminated except the correct one.

Pearl Diving Discussed

Gem mining and pearl diving in India occupied the delegates this forenoon.

Gemology is defined as the detailed study of all cut gem-stones—especially the diamond—of their substitutes, and of factors which affect their value.

The purpose of the society is to protect the public by offering jewelers a one-year course of study and requiring satisfactory completion of examinations before being registered.

Co-operate With FTC

Other functions of the society include co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission in standardizing terms, investigating claims of new stones, both real and synthetic, and the designing and adapting of new scientific instruments, for use in identification. These instruments are being demonstrated at the conclave.

A highlight of the meeting will be Dr. Edward Wigglesworth's lecture on "New England Gem Stones," tomorrow afternoon at the New England Museum of Natural History, of which he is curator. Another speaker tomorrow will be H. T. Dickinson, technical advisor of the DeBeers Consolidated Mines, Johannesburg, South Africa.

This evening there will be open house for jewelers in the Boston area. The speaker will be G. H. Niemeyer, President of Handy & Herman Company, a leading precious metal refining house, and chairman of the Jewelers' Vigilance Committee. At this meeting will be shown a motion picture prepared at the request of the Gemological Institute by the DeBeers Consolidated Mines, showing diamond mining operations in the South African mines.

Gemologists Show How It's Done



At the Gem Experts' Conclave at the Copley-Plaza (Left) Robert M. Shipley, Jr., of Los Angeles, director of education and research of the Gem Institute of America, and John S. Kennard, Boston, gemologist and president of the Central New England Guild of the American Gem Society, using a "diamondscope."

By a Staff Photographer

lifted up into an essential part of the work of the world, feels its loyalty to the divine purpose deepened. Religious awareness and practical obedience to that awareness must be bound together, and then the experience itself, fortified by the daily proof, becomes immortal."

The Rev. Dr. Donald MacLean Sinclair, Minister of Trinity United Church of Sydney, N. S., in the Church of the Covenant, Boston:

"In virtue of its supreme message, Christianity holds a central place in this modern world. Its message is deeper than politics, for it deals with men and women who make and administer the laws. It is more fundamental than economics, for it touches the sources and ends of wealth. You cannot cut religion off from life. No matter whether a man be a scientist, poet, or philosopher, he cannot do without religion. For if he is sincere in his search for Truth, he cannot ignore God."

"Perhaps for too long we have gone away from church with the pious feeling that Christ arose from the dead and therefore it is well with those we have lost and with ourselves. That is all true, but what His triumph means more particularly is that you and I can be better people, that the enemy of lying can be killed in our hearts, that gossip can be destroyed, that we need not be fearful any more."

"The destruction of the last enemy is perfectly feasible if the others can be destroyed. It is inevitable. You may begin now to be clothed upon with immortality. Easter, and the power of his resurrection, has to do with today, and Monday morning."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Kinsolving in Trinity Church, Boston:

"There is no question that stirs the human soul so deeply as these: 'What happens to us after death? Where do we go from here? What assurance have we that we go anywhere?' There have been myriad guesses, speculations and theories from the days of the pyramids through the ages, simply because these questions will not down. Jesus Christ does not know what lies ahead, it can never be known. There are no 'ifs' and 'ands'. Here is certitude. Here is authority."

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Duddy in the North Congregational Church, Cambridge:

"See that religion is life and life is religion, and so labor to translate the Spirit of God into everyday vision of the Lord will find you and all things that you touch."

Dr. Duddy was critical of the tendency of many to make a religion only of the remnants of their lives, devoting their best energies with an intensity approximating religious zeal, to comfort, wealth, education, social position and culture.

"A religion made out of the whole of life should be characterized by a deep sense of dependence on God and a genuine desire to co-operate with Him in creating and maintaining eternal values."

"A God-filled life sees its duties

at an informal wedding, at the theater, or even at home, when you have guests coming in for dinner and you've said "don't dress" . . . is simply taken care of by the casual, and ever so "functional" short-sleeved dress on the shirtwaist and skirt type that Filene's has up on their sixth floor. For a matter of \$29.95. It's made up in navy crepe, and being dark, with a relief note in the way of pockets and a wide lapel collar of starched pique that looks no end perky . . . it has a sleek, svelte look. Yet not so much so that you get that poured-in look that you get when you don't care for. With buttons up and down the front. Sizes up to 36 for this particular dress.

Seems to us that we've seen the best looking bags this year for only \$3 around town. We mean it at least \$5 you couldn't expect much in the way of either craftsmanship or quality. But not so with those "Globe Trotter" bags we saw at Smith Patterson's yesterday. For they were very good looking in every way.

Seems to us that we've seen the best looking bags this year for only \$3 around town. We mean it at least \$5 you couldn't expect much in the way of either craftsmanship or quality. But not so with those "Globe Trotter" bags we saw at Smith Patterson's yesterday. For they were very good looking in every way.

Seems to us that we've seen the best looking bags this year for only \$3 around town. We mean it at least \$5 you couldn't expect much in the way

Commerce and Finance

Gain Is Forecast In Manufacturing Volume This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—During the year 1938 the value of factory output was 27.2 per cent smaller than in 1937, according to a survey by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This curtailment, says the report, was due partly to the drop in the national income as a result of the deflationary movement last year, and partly to the fact that some of the national income was used to absorb heavy inventories accumulated in 1937.

It is possible, continued the survey, that the national income will be somewhat larger this year than last. At any rate, the proportion of the national income which will go toward new production will be larger than in 1938, since 1939 started with a considerable reduction in inventories. It may thus be expected that the annual volume of output in 1939 will be larger than in 1938, despite the high level of wage rates, but it is apparent that the volume will not regain the 1937 level and will, consequently, remain well below the record output of 1929.

Volume of Output Off
The drop in the value of factory output in 1938 was not accompanied by a corresponding decline in the prices of manufactured goods. Prices averaged only 5.7 per cent below the 1937 level.

Consequently, the drop in the value of factory output resulted in a sharp curtailment in the quantity of goods produced. The volume of output in 1938 was 22.9 per cent smaller than in 1937.

The failure of the prices of manufactured goods to show a greater decline in 1938 was due to the relatively small reduction in the cost of manufacturing. The combined cost of labor and raw materials in 1938 was only 7.8 per cent lower than in 1937.

The maintenance of the cost of labor was the primary factor preventing a greater drop in the cost of manufacture. The cost of raw materials in 1938 was 15 per cent lower than in 1937, while the cost of labor showed a decrease of only 1.4 per cent.

Per Hour Man Output Rises

If it had not been for an increase in the output per man from 1937 to 1938, the cost of labor would not only have shown no decrease, but it would have shown a slight increase. Wage rates were higher in 1938 than in 1937, and were at the highest level on record. This high level of wage rates last year was partly due to the fact that the number of working hours per employee was reduced and it was necessary to keep wage rates up as an offset. This reduction in working hours was made for the purpose of providing employment for a larger number of people.

The reduction in working hours, however, did not account entirely for the high level of wage rates. Per capita earnings, in 1938, were higher than necessitated by the cost of living, and wage rates could have been reduced despite the reduction in the number of working hours.

Wages Top 1938

Wage rates at the present time, are slightly above last year's record high level, and there is no indication of an immediate reduction. This suggests that prices of manufactured goods will be relatively well maintained for some time to come.

Any increase in the output per man hour or any reduction in the cost of raw materials is not likely to be sufficient to make possible much reduction in the prices of manufactured goods. Consequently, any increase in the volume of factory output this year will depend upon a larger national income and a larger portion of the national income which is used for new production.

It's Time to Start Saving at the



Manchester, N. H.

TULIP TIME

is time to think about an Electric Refrigerator for your home this summer.

See the low priced models in our Salesroom TODAY!

Public Service Company of New Hampshire

CHATELAIN ROOFING AND SHINGLES

New Hampshire's Largest Roofing

JAMES A. SMITH ROOFING CO.

127 So. Main St. Manchester, N. H.

Anything in Roofing or Siding in New Hampshire

Home Construction Expected to Increase 40 P. C. This Year

Machine Tool Index Shows Marked Rise

Cleveland
The National Machine Tool Builders' Association index of March orders increased to 185.4 from February's 167.1, the association reported.

The index, which takes average monthly shipments during 1926 as 100, has been rising since November. Domestic orders increased last month and foreign orders were about equal to February volume.

Stocks of Oils Holding Steady; Well Below 1938

WASHINGTON (P)—The Bureau of Mines reported that stocks of all oils on Feb. 28 were 554,241,000 barrels, or 154 days' supply.

This compared with stocks on Jan. 31 of 554,243,000 barrels. Stocks on Feb. 28, 1938, were 582,579,000 and equalled 172 days' supply.

Stocks of motor fuel, the bureau said, totalled 90,199,000 barrels on Feb. 28 compared with 84,113,000 on Jan. 31, and 97,297,000 on Feb. 28, 1938.

Daily average February production of crude oil was 3,338,400 barrels compared with 3,306,100 in January and 3,380,800 the previous February.

The Oklahoma daily average production, after hovering just below 450,000 barrels for several months, increased to 473,800 in February. Illinois production continued to set a new record each month. February output there was 162,200 barrels daily compared with 143,000 in January.

A downward Texas trend brought the February output to an average of 1,298,000 barrels compared with 1,313,800 in January.

Crude oil stocks increased slightly more than 1,000,000 barrels during February after a decline in January. Stocks of all oils stayed virtually constant in February in contrast to a year ago when 7,300,000 barrels were added.

The February yield of gasoline was estimated at 45.0 per cent compared with 44.8 per cent in January and 42.8 per cent in February, 1938.

Ayres Sees Lack Of New Financing Delaying Recovery

CLEVELAND, Ohio (P)—Economist Leonard Porter Ayres declared "each month that passes without the initiation of a vigorous increase in new corporate financing decreases the probability that this recovery will become self-sustaining."

In his monthly business review, the Cleveland Trust Co. Vice-President said corporate executives already "are discussing the possible desirability of postponing new financing until next year when international tensions abroad may be less menacing, and political prospects at home will have become easier to interpret."

He held that industrial and commercial profits in the last two quarters "were encouraging" when "the moderate volume of activity is taken into consideration."

"Our greatest need now," Col. Ayres said, "is more production, and especially more of the sort of production that goes into new plants, more modern equipment, expansions, additions, improvements and betterments."

"Such undertakings are financed by the sale of corporate securities, and such sales are made when executives have confidence in the prospects for profits, and when investors share that confidence."

Big Gold Shipments To U. S. Continue

WASHINGTON (P)—Huge gold shipments to the United States continued in the first week of April to the tune of \$130,704,180.

The Commerce Department said the amount was slightly less than in the preceding week but continued to reflect the shipment of funds from Europe for safe-keeping in case of war.

England sent \$91,081,710 of the amount, Belgium \$15,028,472, the Netherlands \$12,956,749, Switzerland \$7,062,968, and Colombia \$2,113,924.

Silver imports in the week ended April 7 amounted to \$1,623,366, including \$756,909 from Mexico and \$350,520 from England.

Exports were \$96,722 of gold and \$85,008 of silver.

Predicts 12 P. C. Rise In 1939 Printing Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ELIZABETH, N. J.—A 12 per cent increase in printing volume during 1939 was predicted by Frederick B. Heitkamp, Vice-President and Sales Manager of American Type Founders, Inc., on his return from a survey of the industry, which carried him into more than 40 states.

The industry, said Mr. Heitkamp, has forged ahead in volume, compared with 1938, in February and the first half of March after a temporary January setback. New England States are leading the nation in increased volume, as indicated by the Boston headquarters of the company moving from thirteenth to second place in volume in the last month.

A. T. T. Earnings \$8.53 a Share In 12-Months Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its principal operating subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended February 28, a consolidated net income of \$159,427,198 after all operating expenses and charges. This was equal to \$8.53 a share on the capital stock, and compared with a net of \$173,970,427, or \$9.31 a share, in the twelve months to Feb. 28, 1938. Gross operating revenues were \$1,058,935,759, against \$1,052,694,672.

For the three months to Feb. 28, the Bell System showed a consolidated net income of \$42,484,306, after all expenses and charges, equal to \$2.26 a capital share, compared with a net of \$38,242,620, or \$1.94 a share, in the three months to Feb. 28, 1938. Gross revenues for the three months rose to \$269,113,921 from \$260,476,833.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, alone, reported a net income of \$39,577,084 for the three months ended on March 31. This was equal to \$2.12 a capital share, and compared with a net of \$38,678,319, or \$2.07 a share, earned in the three months to March 31, 1938. Gross revenues for the quarter from its long line operations amounted to \$27,303,620, compared with \$26,118,082.

For the 12 months to March 31, A. T. & T. showed a net income of \$153,326,793, after all expenses, taxes and charges, equal to \$8.21 a capital share, compared with \$174,930,510, or \$9.36 a share, in the previous period.

Walter S. Gifford, President, in his message to shareholders accompanying the report, said that in the first quarter of the current year the Bell System had a net gain of about 215,000 telephones in service, compared with an increase of 98,000 in the 1938 period. There were approximately 15,976,000 telephones in service on March 31.

March Operating Revenues Class 1 Roads Up 11.3 P. C.

WASHINGTON (P)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 88 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of \$257,989,594 in March compared with \$231,876,934 in March, 1937, and \$370,168,402 in the same month of 1930.

The Association said the reporting carriers represented 81.9 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

March operating revenues were 11.3 per cent above March, 1938, but 30.3 below March, 1930.

Freight revenues of the reporting railroads amounted to \$211,034,976 in March compared with \$185,327,563 in March, 1938, and \$284,999,409 in March, 1930.

Their passenger revenues totaled \$25,472,504 compared with \$25,392,971 in March, 1938, and \$50,859,135 in March, 1930.

Bond Maturities In May \$90,777,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during May will total \$90,777,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 47, of which 11 amount to \$1,000,000 or more as follows:

May 1—Bell RR & Tel. Co.	\$1,000,000
May 1—Bklyn-Manh Tr. Ser. 3a	2,500,000
May 1—Can Nat Ry Co Eq. "J"	1,000,000
May 1—Do Eq. "K" Ser. 1	1,200,000
May 1—Ches & Del Ry Co Eq. 4 1/2%	1,200,000
May 1—Do 1st Cons. Ser. 1	30,000,000
May 1—Manila RR of Philip Is.	10,585,000
May 1—So Lines 4 1/2%	1,176,000
May 1—So Pac Co Eq. "G" 5 1/2%	1,176,000
May 1—Wabash RR Co 1st Ser.	33,891,000
May 15—N. Y. C. Lines Eq. "F" 4 1/2%	1,500,000
May 15—Penn RR Co Eq. "D" 4 1/2%	1,310,000
April maturities amounted to \$40,000,000 and the 46 issues and portions of issues falling due in June total \$70,728,000.	

Argentina's Exports Gain In Volume During Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Exports of Argentina for the first three months of 1939 amounted to 2,724,000 tons, against 2,317,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1938, a gain of 17.6 per cent, according to the Argentine Information Bureau here. This gain in volume was offset by a decrease of value by 2 per cent.

Excluding bullion, exports for the quarter were 384,117,000 pesos, against 392,286,000 pesos. March exports amounted to 1,020,446 tons, the heaviest for any month since 1937.

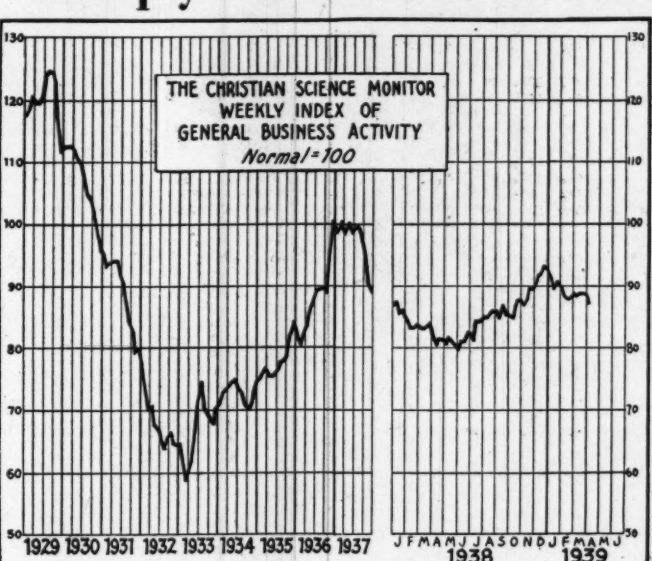
Wool shipments in the quarter were 55,200 tons, rising 59 per cent over last year, and their value was 52,800,000 pesos, against 36,912,000 pesos. Butter rose 355 per cent in value. Although grain exports gained 18.5 per cent in volume they fell 18.3 per cent in value. Hides rose 24.8 per cent in volume and 13 per cent in value.

Hupp's City Tax Settled

DETROIT (P)—The Detroit City Council has authorized settlement of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation's \$275,000 city tax bill for cash payment of \$125,000.

S. L. Davis, President of the corporation which recently obtained a \$900,000 RFC loan, told the council that if relief from overdue taxes were granted, he said, the company would reopen its plant with what funds it has.

Monitor Business Index Off Sharply to New Low for Year



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped sharply in the week ended April 8, touching a new low for the year and the lowest level since the first week in November. The index on April 8 registered 87.2 (prel.) compared with 88.8 on April 1, and 81.4 on April 9, 1938.

The drop was due to substantial declines in the electric power production and miscellaneous carloadings series. These were offset only partly by an advance in bank deposits outside New York City.

Both power production and miscellaneous carloadings countered seasonal expectations chalking up new lows on an adjusted basis.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK
The stock market made a jolly come-back last week, ending in a blaze of glory with Saturday's upsurge. It was the best week—and in fact the only good week—since the Hitler market plunged in early March.

Obvious reason for the recovery was the petering out of the war crisis in Europe. It did not end spectacularly as the Munich scare, but it seems to have ended—for the time, President Roosevelt received grudging but large praise in Wall Street for his Saturday message to the dictators. In fact the American attitude, expressed by the President, of apparent willingness to give help to the Allies in war is thought here to have had much to do with the end of the scare.

Conjecture is that the peace offer gave the Central Powers pause, and even greater pause was given by the surprising silence of American public opinion immediately afterward—i. e. the absence of any prompt and widespread protest against this reversal of traditional American policy. For weeks there has been grumbling here that the President's attitude and his frequent references to the war danger have contributed to the decline in business confidence. Sundry bringing the war-scare figuratively to our own shores. Continuance of this policy last week, however, seems to have had the opposite result, through its probable effects in Europe.

Business News Unfavorable
As usual, a good deal of the news the market had been discounting began to appear last week in volume just as the market was reversing itself. The business news of the week was decidedly unfavorable. It included a further decline in steel operations, a decided softening in scrap steel prices, a current European buying here, the elaboration of doubts about the automobile inventory situation, and a sharp decline in the business indices which was by no means entirely due to the fortnight-old coal strike. Staple prices, except for wheat, continued slowly downward; copper was marked down from 10 1/2 to 10 1/4 cents, lead was cut, and hide futures had their sharpest break on record, some 85 points.

The only possible explanation appeared to be that this news had already been discounted, and that a clear upturn in business may be in the offing. Business confidence has been decidedly disturbed in recent weeks by (1) the European situation, (2) the stock market decline and (3) the political uncertainty in Washington. Chief of these was the European situation. Now comes an amelioration, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that business confidence, rendered highly fickle and volatile by recent years of political attack, may recover as fast as it slumped.

Are We In "Bear" Market?

There remains the possibility that the current recovery may be merely "technical," that it might carry from the present 130 on the Dow-Jones industrials up to 140 and then go to pieces, and that we may still be in a bear market. The so-called Dow or Dow-Rhea theory is coming in for an immense amount of discussion here these days since the market plunged through 136 a fortnight ago and gave a bearish signal. The signal was certainly right; the market dropped to 120. But skeptics point out that these "signals" are awfully slow. The late bull market started April 1, 1938, around 99. It was up to round 126, and then went to pieces, and that we may still be in a bear market.

Yet there is another school which holds that despite all these changes and all these controls and all the efforts at preparation by Washington and New York, history can repeat itself. True, the recent disturbance has driven gold higher, not hence. But it has upset the stock market very seriously, and upset American business. The market is vastly thinner, as a New York Stock Exchange monthly bulletin amply indicated a year or so ago in its quaint statistical language, before the recent streamlining.

Saturday's market was clear enough proof of the thinness of the market; moderate buying drove prices up quarter and half points at a time. Short-covering as a real market cushion is practically gone; professional support has been greatly reduced. So prices might still fall pretty fast if Europe started fighting—on this theory.

In the two or three years New York banks have been heavy sellers of bonds on balance, while interior banks were buying. Moreover their government bond purchases this spring have not equalled their deposit increases, and their proportion of cash to deposits, has hardly changed.

Building of Homes In '39 Seen Rising About \$400,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Residential building contracts in 1939 may increase by as much as \$400,000,000, or about 40 per cent to \$1,400,000,000, in response to more liberal financing, better values in new homes, and slum clearance, according to a forecast of "Building in 1939" issued by Fenner & Beane, New York Stock Exchange firm. All building, excluding engineering construction, is expected to show an improvement of about 20 per cent over 1938 to reach \$2,500,000,000.

The larger portion of the gain in residential housing will result from publicly financed residential building, expected to increase about 250 per cent to \$300,000,000 from \$86,000,000 in 1938. Primarily responsible for this increase will be the U. S. Housing Authority's slum clearance activities. Private residential construction contracts may rise more than 20 per cent to \$1,100,000,000 from \$900,000,000 last year, according to the forecast.

Although these forecasts may appear conservative, "they hold particular encouragement, nevertheless, in that attainment of these totals would mean that privately owned projects had increased sharply," the report states. "It is our belief that a healthy and extended building recovery can come only with non-public construction as the prime motivator."

Using compilations prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of PWA experience, the report estimates that the \$400,000,000 gain in residential construction would produce, on the site and indirectly, a year's employment for 256,000 men, and would increase sales of material manufacturers by \$190,000,000.

Two major evolutionary trends are expected to continue to stimulate private residential building this year: (1) cheaper, simpler and more liberal financing policies encouraged by FHA insuring operations, and (2) improved planning, production, and marketing techniques by builders.

Greyhound Corp. May Acquire Control Of Central, Northland

WASHINGTON (P)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Greyhound Corporation to acquire control of Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Cleveland, and Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Minneapolis.

The Greyhound Corporation now owns 49.7 per cent of Northland's outstanding common stock, while the Great Northern Railway holds 45.83 per cent.

The Greyhound Corporation was authorized to purchase 1,500 additional shares of Northland common at \$27.50 per share. This will give it 50.7 per cent of Northland's outstanding common.

The Greyhound Corporation and the New York Central Railroad each owns 50 per cent of Central Greyhound's voting stock. Greyhound will pay \$50,000 for 10,000 shares of Class B voting stock.

In authorizing Greyhound to acquire additional stock to limit the stock, the commission stipulated that a voting trust agreement with the Great Northern Railway be terminated, thus giving Greyhound voting control.

Commissioner William E. Lee wrote a dissenting opinion, contending the real purpose was to make it possible for the two Greyhound subsidiaries to acquire independent business, particularly to enable Northland to acquire the rights of Menzo M. Liederbach, its only bus competitor between Chicago and the Twin Cities through Wisconsin.

"After its purchase of a few additional shares of stock, Northland Greyhound no doubt will claim that it is not controlled by or affiliated with Great Northern," Mr. Lee said.

New Life Insurance Above 1938 Quarter

NEW YORK (P)—New life insurance for March declined 4 per cent compared with March, 1938, but the 1939 first quarter total was 5.1 per cent above that for the 1938 comparable period, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The reports are based on returns of 40 companies reported to have 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in the United States.

The March, 1939 figure was \$645,019,000, compared with \$672,142,000 in March 1938. The three months total was \$1,945,447,000 compared with \$1,850,714,000 in the first three months of 1938.

Boston Department Store Reports Gain in Net Worth

Based on the January 31, 1939, balance sheet figures, the net worth of the capital stock of Gilchrist Company, Boston, was \$17.24 per share. This compares with a figure of \$16.71 per share at the close of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of 53 cents per share.

The annual statement for the year ended Jan. 31, 1939, shows net sales of \$6,991,032 and net profit, before Federal income taxes, of \$100,206. The total assets, \$3,138,472; liabilities, \$1,146,374, leaving capital and surplus of \$1,992,098.

The company opened a branch store in Quincy, Massachusetts, on March 18, 1939.

Heads Lee Rubber



A. A. Garthwaite

Elected President of the Lee Rubber & Tire Company. He succeeds the late John J. Watson. Mr. Garthwaite was formerly Vice-President, General Manager and Treasurer of the company. He will retain the position of General Manager in his new capacity.

HOLC Reports March Collections Are Best In Agency's History

WASHINGTON (P)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation announced its March collections were the best recorded since its establishment in 1933, amounting to 103.6 per cent of the payments due that month.

Collections in Massachusetts were 87.4 per cent of billings. Total principal repayments in the State were \$17,808,042, and 523 borrowers have repaid their loans in full, totaling \$1,833,549.

In New Hampshire collections totaled 100.3 per cent of billings, while total principal repayments were \$989,396. One hundred and ninety-eight borrowers repaid their loans in full, totaling \$452,801.

Collections in Rhode Island were 92.5 per cent of billings, with 234 borrowers repaying loans in full, totaling \$786,594. Total principal repayments were \$3,504,900.

In Vermont collections were 81.9 per cent of billings. Total principal repayments were \$820,884, and 135 borrowers have repaid their loans in full, totaling \$324,089.

All regions except the New York-Boston district, comprising New York, New Jersey, and New England, and 39 of the 48 states were above 100 per cent in March collections, the HOLC reported.

Charles A. Jones, HOLC general manager, said principal repayments for the nation amounted to \$548,000,000, or nearly 18 per cent of the total. Paid-in-full loans as of Feb. 28 numbered 45,567, amounting to \$107,735,674.

Belgian Bank Rate Raised to 4 P. C.

BRUSSELS, April 17 (P)—The National Bank of Belgium raised its discount rate from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent today.

The action was taken to protect Belgium's gold reserve, recently depleted by the flight of capital abroad.

Steel Operations Drop 2 Points To 51 1/2 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined 2 points to 51 1/2 per cent of mill capacity, thus matching the previous low for 1939 to date but compares with 32 per cent a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"Business actually makes a better showing than is indicated by the slump weakening of sentiment the past two weeks," says the report. "This leads producers to believe that the downward trend apparently in store for activity the next 30 to 60 days will be gradual, rather than sharp."

Finished Steel Holding

"Except for automotive demand, the decline in finished steel orders lately has been small. In some districts little change is shown compared with the volume of the last six months. Automotive assemblies have yet to fulfill recent predictions of a major recession, but parts manufacturing has tapered and little additional steel buying for remaining production of 1939 models is in sight."

"One interest, planning introduction of 1940 models in mid-summer, has placed some steel orders for preliminary work on the new cars. However, most other makers are not expected to offer new models until late summer or early fall."

"Motorcar assemblies last week again increased about 1,000 units to 88,050, fourth best week for the year to date and nearly 45 per cent larger than a year ago."

"Partially offsetting the quieter market for common steel grades are gradual improvement in tin plate specifications and a bulge in activity in structural shape and concrete reinforcing bar markets."

"Structural

Flute Players' Season Closes — 'What a Life' in the Movies

New Austrian Composer Introduced to Boston

By L. A. Sloper

The final concert of the season by the Boston Flute Players' Club, given yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, although it was dedicated to music from the early eighteenth century, made a place for a contemporary composer hitherto unknown hereabouts, Hans Weisse. Moreover, Mr. Weisse's Small Chamber Concerto fitted well into the scheme, not merely because it called for a flute, an oboe and a harpsichord, but because it was classical in spirit, although modern enough in idiom.

Mr. Weisse, it seems, is an Austrian who came to the United States eight years ago and is now teaching at Columbia University in New York. What else he may have written is apparently unrecorded, but on the basis of this work, he is a composer of exceptional talent.

The Concerto, which had its first performance yesterday, consists of a Phantasia which is fantastic to a startling but not to an unusual degree; a slow movement labeled "Concerto," and a final. The thematic material is salient, with some arresting intervals, the rhythmic patterns are engaging, there is inventive resource and sound constructive ability. The writing for the instruments is brilliant, utilizing the full compass of the wind instruments, with some delightful color effects.

There is one reservation. The harpsichord is required at times to do more in the way of producing volume of tone than a harpsichord can reasonably be expected to do. It seemed yesterday that the work would be better for the substitution of a pianoforte for the harpsichord, and I wonder if it was not so written originally.

The performance, by Messrs. Laurent, Gillet, and Putnam Aldrich, paid a compliment to the composer, who was present to acknowledge the warm applause.

The program opened with a Sonata in E minor for flute and harpsichord by Benedetto Marcello (1686-1739), played for the first time in Boston. A note on the program said that Mr. Aldrich copied the piece at the Liceo Musicale in Bologna. It has the charm of simplicity, but compared with the works of the composer's contemporaries it is slight and not very rewarding; its musical ideas do not endure their exposure.

This was followed by harpsichord solos — a Chaconne, "La Favorite," by Couperin, and a

Rigaudon and Tambourin by Rameau, both played with skill and musicianly authority by Mr. Aldrich.

After Mr. Weisse's Concerto came a Sonata in G major by Bach for harpsichord and viola da gamba (Alfred Zighera), a characteristic item except for the Andante, which is routine. A lively Trio for flute, viola da gamba and harpsichord, by Telemann, concluded the program.

It was the ninety-seventh concert of the Flute Players' Club — a remarkable record merely from the numerical point of view. What is more remarkable is the quality and the unflagging program interest maintained under the direction of Mr. Laurent throughout this long history.

'The Damnation of Faust'

The spring concert of the Handel and Haydn Society was given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Thompson Stone conducting. Avoiding the hackneyed, the society forsook oratorio in favor of "The Damnation of Faust" by Hector Berlioz, and, singularly enough, this performance is said to be the first by this society in all the 124 seasons of its existence. For instrumental background, there were 74 players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Julius Theodorowicz as concertmaster. For soloists were chosen Gertrude Ehrhart (Marguerite), Paul Althouse (Faust), Gean Greenwell (Mephistopheles) and Mark Love (Branche). The final solo voice from the chorus of angels was that of Frances Ray Dunlevy of the soprano section of the chorus and the chorus off-stage was conducted by William B. Burbank, the versatile organist of the society.

Available records reveal but few presentations of this dramatic legend in this city. The first performance here was conducted by B. J. Lang in the spring of 1880, and at the last concert of the trio then offered, Georg Henschel and his wife, who was known on the concert stage as Lillian Bailey, were the principal soloists.

The performance yesterday was commendable in many respects. It was evident that much time had been spent in rehearsal and that the chorus had faithfully responded to the conductor's direction. Tone quality was good, and

attacks and releases were clean-cut.

The opening aria by Faust (the text is adapted from Goethe by Messrs. Berlioz, Gerard, and Gandonniere) would have been given an impressive taken at a slightly accelerated tempo, and certainly the chorus of peasants would have been improved had the pace been quickened and the tone production more staccato. There was very scant hint to the "Trava la" of this peasant group, nor does the chorus seem to grasp the fundamentals of producing a convincing imitation of derision. There was none of that quality in the chorus of neighbors who collect outside Dame Oppenheim's dwelling.

Another point at which the performance fell short of accomplishment was what was desirable during the ride of Mephistopheles and Faust, when the chorus of peasants uttered supposed cries of terror as the riders flash by — one of the most dramatic moments in the entire piece — yet the "Ah" was as mild as a vocalise. In short, "The Damnation of Faust" upon this occasion was largely a dramatic leg-

end in oratorio style, so far as the chorus was concerned.

The soloists were for the most part, satisfactory. Miss Ehrhart's voice is too light for the part, but the quality is attractive and she sang well. The honors of the afternoon went to Mr. Althouse, who did excellent work especially in the second half of the work. Messrs. Greenwell and Love, possess pleasant voices and they were well used, although neither gentleman fully realized the possibilities of his part. The orchestra gave excellent support and the large audience was in an appreciative mood. G. M. S.

Composers' Forum-Laboratory

Music of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries occupied the attention of the meeting of the Composers' Forum-Laboratory Friday night in Faelton Hall. The program, chronologically arranged according to centuries, listed the names of six American composers. Louis Moreau Gottschalk (1829-1898) was represented by "Banjo" and "Bamboula" for pianoforte, played by Hazel Hallett. Charles C. Perkins (1823-1886), who headed the group of Bostonians responsible for the old Music Hall which housed the Boston Symphony Orchestra concert hall for many years, was represented by his Quartet for Strings, Op. 8, played by the Federal Forum String Quartet. James Cutler Dunn Parker (1828-1916) was another able Bostonian, strongly identified with Boston University and the New England Conservatory of Music, whose talent for writing graceful counterpoint was well exemplified in the trio of part-songs sung by the Boston Federal Madrigal Singers.

The play depicts the rise of a dictator on his promise to save the frightened populace from imaginary vultures. The Dictator is represented as leaning heavily upon a munitions manufacturer, not only for his weapons, but for his ideas. Ultimately, Enlightenment silences the Dictator and restores freedom, but a voice offstage warns that the threat of dictatorship is likely to rise again.

The drama is preceded by a group of dances which include the satirical "Chamberlain Crawl" and an amusing burlesque of various styles of dancing. L. A. S.

A New Play at the Barn

The Ford Hall Forum's Little Theater Company is currently presenting at the Barn, 36 Joy Street, a new play by a member of the group, Manuel S. Novins, who has also directed the production.

Called "Nor All Thy Tears," the piece deals with the dictator problem. It is done in an experimental, symbolistic style. Written largely in verse, it employs in addition to the speaking cast a group of dancers from the Contemporary Dance Group, and its force is further heightened by some striking lighting effects.

The play depicts the rise of a dictator on his promise to save the frightened populace from imaginary vultures. The Dictator is represented as leaning heavily upon a munitions manufacturer, not only for his weapons, but for his ideas. Ultimately, Enlightenment silences the Dictator and restores freedom, but a voice offstage warns that the threat of dictatorship is likely to rise again.

The drama is preceded by a group of dances which include the satirical "Chamberlain Crawl" and an amusing burlesque of various styles of dancing. L. A. S.



A mother's praise for camping

A mother told us that camping helped to make her daughter "a happier and more contented girl." It awakened a keen interest in outdoor sports, and a better appreciation of music. It developed talents for handicrafts and stagecraft. It unfolded self-reliance and fearlessness.

Would you like to provide such benefits for your daughter? You can do so by enrolling her at one of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult the advertisements on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Music Notes

Finlandia Chorus

The Finlandia Male Chorus will give a single concert at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 23. The chorus in conducted by Heikki Klemetti. The program:

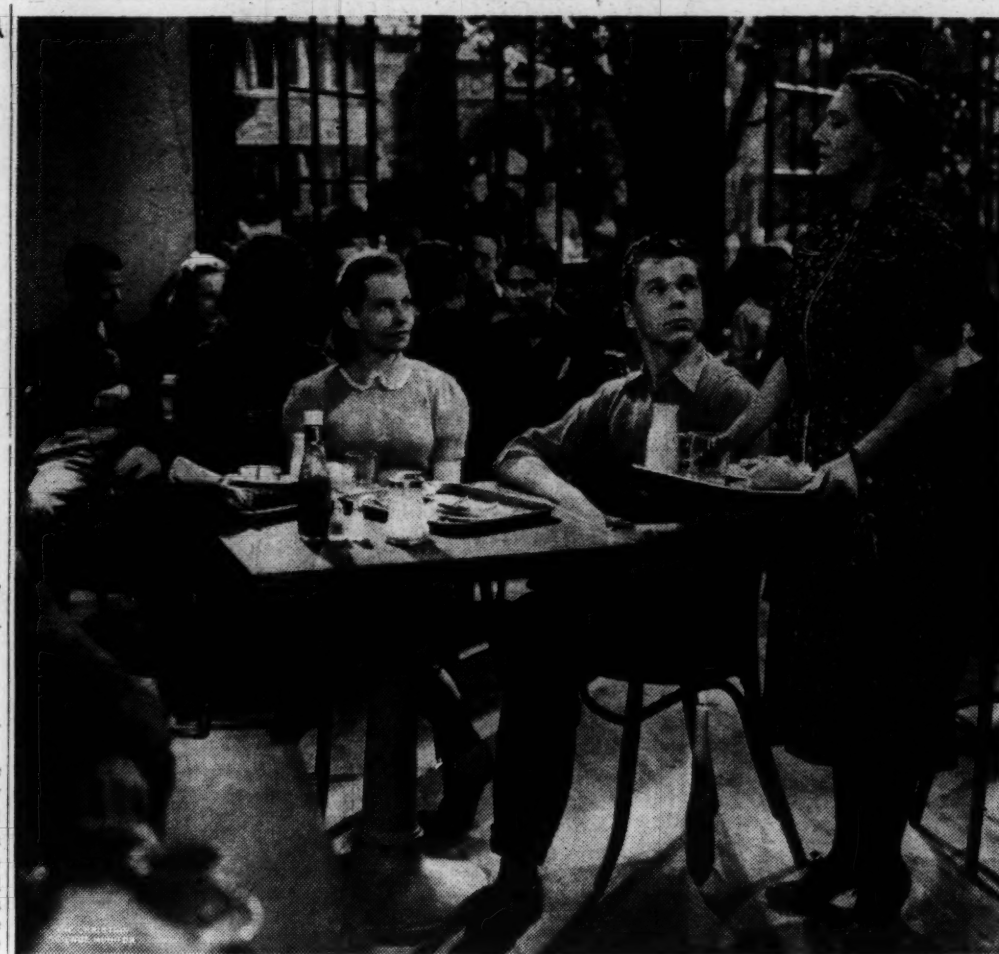
Hail Finland Emil Genetz
In the Forest Emil Genetz
The Slaves of Hiss Selim Palmgren
At the Choral King Selim Palmgren
To the Fair Maiden Robert Kajanus
Tenor solo: Arnold Tilmann
The Parting Heikki Klemetti
Fridolin Dances Aksel Torniainen
The Glorious Nature Heikki Klemetti
The Crickets Armas Järvelin
If Evening Would Come Emil Genetz
A Song in the Twilight Leevi Madetoja
In the Evening Toivo Kuula
Woodman's Song Jean Sibelius
Mr. Laver and the Fair One Jean Sibelius
Hail, O Moon Jean Sibelius
March of the Rustic Army Toivo Kuula

Isabel French, soprano, will sing on Friday evening, April 28, in the Music Room of the Women's City Club at 40 Beacon Street, assisted by Claude Jean Chasson at the piano, and by Gertrude Marshall Wit, violinist. The program:

O toi qui prolonges mes jours Gluck
Siciliana Handel
Sento un certo non so che Monteverdi
I'd be a butterfly Bayley
An die Musik Schubert
Der Schmetterling Schubert
Der Musenohn Schubert
Nachviolen Schubert
Rastlose Liebe Duparc
Phyllis Duparc
Le compagnon de la cathédrale Saint-Saëns
Le cinéma Poulenc
L'ombre des arbres Debussy
Le let d'eau Debussy
L'Amore Debussy
L'air from "Il Re Pastore" with violin obbligato Debussy
S'altro che Lagrime Mozart
Il Capro de la Capretta Mozart
(Minuet from "Le Nozze di Figaro")

'Ballerina' Contest

The winner of a contest now in progress at the Fine Arts Theater, during the showing of "Ballerina," will receive as a prize an all-expense one-month round-trip to Paris. Patrons are requested to write a letter of not more than 250 words on the subject, "What I Liked Best in 'Ballerina' and Why." The winner will be announced in the July issue of Dance Magazine. Official entry blanks, which must accompany each letter, may be secured at the theater.



Betty Field, Jackie Cooper and Kathleen Lockhart
Three central figures in a scene from "What a Life" as it is being prepared for the screen

Holiday Films

Three of the first-run movie houses will mark the holiday by a change of program.

At the Keith Memorial the new feature will be Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers' "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," opening with preview performances Tuesday evening.

At the Metropolitan, starting Wednesday, the program will be "Dark Victory" with Bette Davis, and "Sudden Money" with Charles Ruggles and Evelyn Keyes.

At the Paramount and Fenway, beginning Wednesday, the double bill will include "The Lady from Kentucky," with Zasu Pitts and Hugh Herbert, and "The Eagle and the Hawk."

News of the Stage

D'O'ly Carte Advance Sale

Seventy-two members of the D'O'ly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan Company arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon from New Haven for their last engagement this season before returning to England. They found awaiting them at the Colonial Theater an advance order business totaling \$75,000, probably a record for the town. In New Haven during the past week their estimated gross was \$24,000, which is substantial business anywhere.

Despite the heavy demand for reservations there are still seats available for all the performances, but not in all of the price classifications, according to a spokesman for the company.

Sign of Summer

The season of summer plays at Ogunquit, Maine, is expected to open on June 27 and to run for 11 weeks. The playhouse will again be under the management of Walter Hartwig.

At Nantucket, Morgan Farley is expected to open a season of eight weeks with the Nantucket Players on July 6.

At Rye Beach, N. H., The Faragut Players will open their fifth season on July 4, and will run for nine weeks.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Exhibition by Harold Rotenberg. Through April 22.

Boston City Club—Oil paintings by Jacob Greenleaf. Through April 24.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through April.

Charles J. Connick Studio—Stained glass window. Through April 22.

Copley Society—Landscapes by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through April 28.

Fine Arts Theater—Water colors and sculpture by Claire Angert. Through April.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 22.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Pictures by three artists: Alexis Arapoff, Elliot Orr and Donald Gresson. Through May 6.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Gifford Beal. Through April 22. Also Old Chinese paintings.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition of water colors by Aiden Lassell Ripley. Through May 6.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition by E. Donald Robb of Frohmann Robb and Little. Through April 20.

Margaret Rice Gallery, 15 Marlboro Street—Exhibition of water colors by James Philip Saulnier. Through April 25. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Recent paintings by Frank Vining.

Smith. Drawings by Olive Rush. Marines by Frank Myers. Through April 22.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of Enamel Work. Through April 29.

New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street—Exhibition of Daumier prints. Through April 29.

Symphony Hall—Paintings and drawings by Donald Gresson. Through April.

Women's City Club—Drawings and designs by Boston Public School children. Through April.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition galleries. Water colors by Boston Society of Water Color Painters, and the Boston Water Color Club. Opening April 18.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits: International dolls. Articles from the Philippines and Natural History Exhibitions.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Graphic Processes, Contemporary Japanese Prints and Master Drawings. Through April.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4. Sundays 1-4. Music at 2 p. m. Sundays, 2:45 p. m. weekdays. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted.

Paul Whiteman Plays On

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra gave a concert last night in Symphony Hall. The overwhelming majority of the large audience drank in eagerly and joyously all that was offered. Indeed there was much to enjoy, during the rare quiescences of the trumpets or their less ferocious sallies. Mr. Whiteman had, for instance, commissioned from a group of composers "a series of short orchestral pieces covering the subject of bells." The pleasant results included "The Farmer Leaves the Hay," by Bert Shaffer—a barnyard fantasy enlivened by a realistic rooster; Duke Ellington's "Blue Bells of Harlem," moody and mellow except for a rowdy middle section; Fred Van Epps' "Quonk," in which the jangling of many telephone bells and the instrumental dialogues that they heralded finally merged into an ingenious hash; a "Covell Serenade" by Walter Gross; a somewhat Macdowellish "Seventh Day" by Roy Bargy, the brilliant pianist of the troupe; and a "Bell Fugue," by Morton Gould, which was not much of a fugue but compensated for that by its breezy vivacity.

There was a generous tribute to George Gershwin in the form of performances, by Mr. Bargy and the orchestra, of the "Rhapsody in

Blue," the "Second Rhapsody in Blue" (originally submerged in a motion picture, under the title, "Rhapsody in Rivets"), and the Concerto in F (first performed under Dr. Damrosch in 1926). Stimulating as these works have been to the art of "symphonic jazz," they simply spoke the thoughts of the jazz and "blues" era with the tongues of Liszt and Chopin. It was in his works for the musical-comedy stage that Gershwin proved himself the genius he undoubtedly was; here his melodic gifts, his harmonic ingenuity and sense of propriety, and his exhaustless inventiveness in the field of rhythm coalesced into a personal and recognizable idiom that was supremely adapted to its purposes. His "popular" music forms a refreshing oasis in the desert of petrified conventions that is the jazz of every day.

In the years that have elapsed since Mr. Whiteman last expounded jazz in Symphony Hall, two net advances in this art seem to have been achieved: it has learned a few more Dubussian chord sequences to exploit, and it has grown much, much louder.

The Chief, incidentally, had to have himself worked over under some sun-arc lamps before he was found tanned enough to look the part of an Indian chief in the picture. Even the real Indians aren't dark enough now.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

Hollywood Goes to School For Cast of Juvenile Play

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Hollywood High School has been and is the cradle of stars. From it have come Joel McCrea, Joan Blondell, Loretta Young, Fay Wray, Francis Drake, Shirley Ross, Judy Garland, Lana Turner, Bonita Granville, Joyce Matthews, and quite a number of others. From it, more recently, Paramount has signed Miss Betty McLaughlin, to do a role in a picture called "What a Life," all the action of which takes place in a typical American high school.

It was that little word "typical" which kept the whole senior class of Hollywood High from getting parts in the picture, as a matter of fact. The plan had been to have some 400 of them in it; but an earthquake which, a few years ago, cracked most of Hollywood High's buildings and made it necessary to pull them down and build more modern ones, threw this plum into the lap of the senior class at Los Angeles High, which has older and much more typical buildings.

There will be 500 high school youths and maidens in the picture, but 100 of them are already Screen Actor Guild members, and had to be taken on before the casting director for the picture could go and say the city's biggest high school and say "Give me the senior class."

The picture will star Betty Field and Jackie Cooper. Miss Field is a stage veteran of 21 who has been on Broadway since she was 15. She began her career in something called "She Loves Me Not," which did well here and was taken to London for a spell. But the Londoners didn't like it, and Miss Field returned to New York to play in such successful comedies as "Boy Meets Girl"—she had the role of Susie, the one Marie Wilson played in the picture—"Three Men On a Horse," and "Room Service."

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months of every year for the stage if she decides she can't keep away from the footlights. She likes pictures, however, and says she's going to try hard to be successful in them. The studio frankly expects great things of her.

There were others, too. Now she's trying movies for the first time under one of those lenient contracts which will allow her six months

Long N. H. L. Season Comes to an End—Cal Crew Sets Course Record in Oakland

Stanley Cup Back in Boston After Ten Years Elsewhere

The famed Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world professional hockey championship, returned to Boston last night after an absence of 10 years.

Before 16,891 expectant hockey fans, the Boston Bruins defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 1, for their third-straight win and a total of four out of the five games played. The Stanley Cup made a total of four such trophies to the Boston hockey collection for the season, Frank Brimsek, goalie, having won the Vezina and the Calder trophies, and the team earlier won the Prince of Wales Cup.

At the conclusion of the game with the crowd and players in more or less of a frenzy, President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League presented the Cup to Art Ross and Weston Adams of the Bruins in mid-ice. The players had gone to the dressing room but were recalled, excepting Dit Clapper, Brimsek and Gordon Pettinger who were in the showers before instructions.

Long Season Over

The Maple Leafs extended happy congratulations as the players were leaving the ice and Capt. Red Horner and Conn Smythe made a brief visit to the Boston room before departing for the 11:15 p. m. train back to Toronto. The scene in the Boston club room was one of joy in which the

Bruins relaxed after one of the longest seasons on record.

The Cowley line again provided the important goals last night. Mel Hill gave the Bruins a one-goal lead at 11:40 of the first period with Drillon in the penalty box. Cowley and Conacher figured for assists. That goal was tied at 18:40 when Kampman drilled a long one past Brimsek, whose vision was blocked and Hill rested in duress.

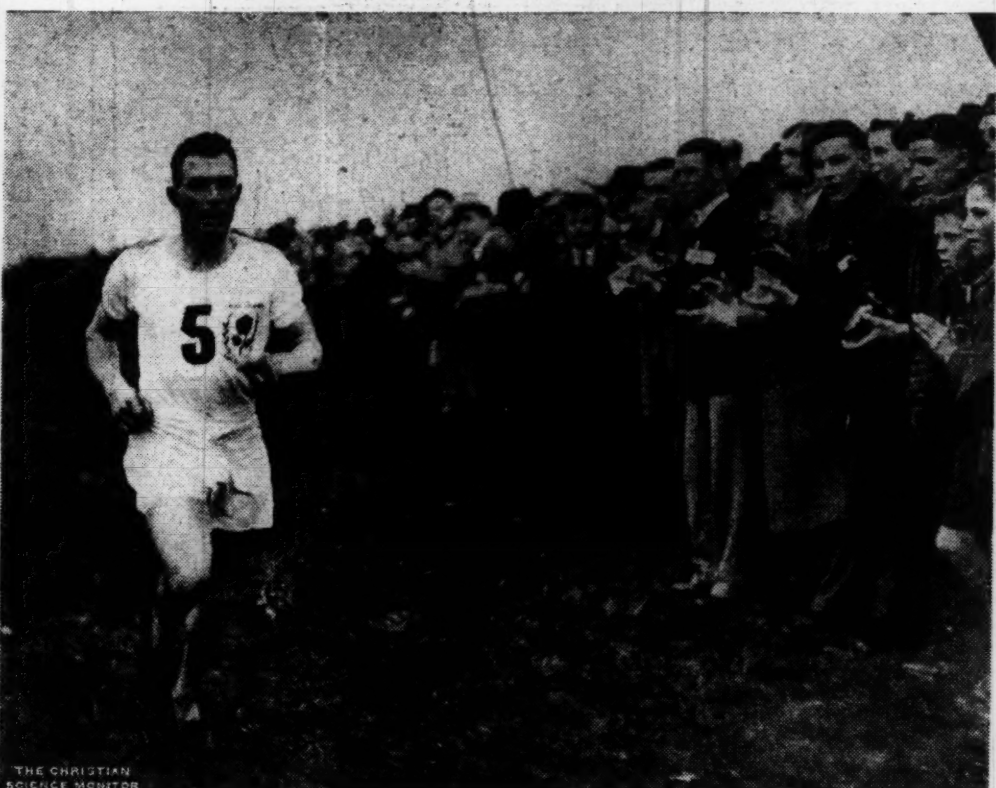
Drillon Missed

The winning goal came from the stick of Conacher on a play with Shore and Cowley at 17:54. Shore fed Cowley and the latter slipped the puck between Horner and Kampman with Conacher eluding his check, Drillon, to race in, pick up the puck and beat Broda. Just previous to his goal Drillon high scored for the Leafs who has not tallied once in the series, had an opening but was beaten by Brimsek and with that failure seemed to go the hopes of the visitors.

In fact, it was a sad evening for Drillon for he was evaded by Flash Hollett in the final minute of play for the third goal of the night. Schmidt and Jack Crawford received assists. The goal came with Shore and Nick Metz serving penalties.

It was the first time the Bruins had eliminated the Maple Leafs in the play-offs and the fourth time the two had come together in such series. W. M.

Britain's Fastest Harrier



Jack Holden of England, a man with winning ways. He recently won the 1939 cross-country "international."

And Talking of... Cross-Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vive la France! Vive le Jack Holden!

LONDON—At first blush—if you do bluish—bringing cross-country runners to Britain might seem to be an accomplishment of the same type as taking coals to Newcastle. For both cross-country runners and coal are peculiar to the soil in those places. But at second and all subsequent blushes it will be seen that the process is by no means futile. Since the French brought to this island the other day some cross-country runners so good that they ran away home with the Lumley Shield, emblematic of the international championship for a sport that used to be considered a peculiarity of the British. Well, now, while still ranking as a peculiarity, except to those who indulge in it, cross-country running is firmly established as a vogue in many lands. Although the country which they cross, in certain countries, is something very different from that encountered by the average English harrier on a Saturday afternoon.

Ups and Downs

Cross-country running in the classic tradition is like the hotel elevator—a thing of ups and downs. And the tendency abroad has been to iron these out. The result being that Continental racers are usually seen at their best when the landscape is innocent of hills and obstacles. In other words, when it is like the setting for the 1939 international championship on the Ely horse race track at Cardiff, Wales.

On former occasions when the Welsh have promoted this contest, the venue has been at Newport and has included a stiff climb at the foot of Mount Caerleon. This time, however, the course was along a fast, flat trail and the Frenchmen almost hugged themselves with glee when they saw it. They hugged each other with glee when they had finished seeing it. For they were placed in second, third, fourth, eighth, ninth and tenth places. To appreciate to the full the merit of this excellent "packing" you need to know that the tenth man came in only 73s. behind the second and as many three places ahead of England's second scorer.

Individual Hero

But in spite of all the splendid running by the French, the individual hero of this year's race was an Englishman—the renowned Jack Holden, of Tipton Harriers. He won the event for the fourth time and so beat the record number of victories set up by that great French runner of pre-war days, Jean Bouin, in 1911, 1912 and 1913. Holden's triumphs previous to this year were in 1933, 1934 and 1935. He was also the runner-up in 1932 and 1936. As he won the English national championship in 1938, after 11 unavailing attempts, and repeated the victory this year, Jack, at the age of 32, can be written into history as the most successful cross-country runner England has ever produced. Which is saying something.

In the race at Cardiff, Holden varied his customary "waiting" tactics to suit the easy course. He knew that if the leaders got away on such a terrain as this his policy of working steadily up to first place at the half-way mark might not come off. So he, too, made a fast start and was setting the pace at three miles, followed by G. Letisierand, of France, and J. Chapelle, the Belgian, who finished second in the corresponding race at Belfast last year.

Robot

From that point Holden always looked like winning. Challenges were made and met, and with a mile to go, there was "our Jack" striding along like a Robot geared to move at a certain pace. It was not a sprint of his that opened out the margin of 60 yards by which he won. It was the relent-

Doris Brennan Takes A. A. U. Medley Crown

DETROIT, April 17 (P)—Two National A. A. U. women's swimming titles changed hands Saturday night in a meet at the Detroit Athletic Club.

Dorothy Evans, 17, of the Broadwood A. C., Philadelphia, won the 100-yard freestyle crown and Doris Brennan, Providence (R. I.) physical education student, captured the 300-yard individual medley championship.

Miss Evans, a University of Pennsylvania student, covered the distance in 1m. 2s. Claudia Eckert, of Chicago, twice champion, was second; Miss Brennan, third and Halina Tomski, of Detroit, the defending champion, was fourth.

Medley Crown

Forty-five minutes later Miss Brennan came back to seize the 300-yard medley crown formerly worn by Katherine Rawls Thompson, of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., in 4m. 4.5s. That was 1.3s. behind Mrs. Thompson's American record.

Five feet behind Miss Brennan was Helene Rains, of New York. Mrs. Thompson finished third, eight feet behind the winner. Betty Bemis, of Nashua, Minn., was fourth.

Clark Wins

Andy Clark, Wayne University freshman swimming for the Detroit A. C., won the 440-yard freestyle event in 4m. 50.3s., finishing 15 yards ahead of Jack Medina, 1936 Olympic 400-meter champion and world record holder in the 440. Jimmy Welsh, the University of Michigan's national collegiate quarter-mile champion, was third.

In an exhibition with Miss Brennan, Jane Dillard, of Austin, Texas, surpassed the world record for the 100-yard breaststroke by swimming the distance in 1m. 16.6s. Mrs. Thompson set the mark of 1m. 18.5s. in 1937.

Defeat Host Club

The Indianapolis A. C. defeated the Detroit host club in the women's 150-yard medley relay, winning in 1m. 38.8s. Members of the victorious team were Jane Cloyd, Virginia Hunt and Virginia Schakel.

Another world mark was bettered by an all-western team in the women's 400-yard freestyle relay with the time of 4m. 11.5s. Members of the team—Emilie Draves, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Thompson and Misses Eckert and Tomski—defeated the all-eastern team of Elaine Sloan; Patricia McWhorter of Newark, N. J.; Miss Evans, and Elizabeth Ryan of New York. The Washington A. C. set the record of 4m. 13.4s. in 1936.

California Varsity Oarsmen Beat Huskies Seven Lengths

OAKLAND, Calif., April 17 (P)—Eight brawny oarsmen and a dynamic cox, comprising one of the greatest crews in the history of the University of California, sounded a stirring rowing challenge to the country Saturday by defeating Washington by some 7 lengths in their annual regatta.

Six years ago the rowing team of the University of California, the first jayvee victory for the Bears since 1934.

In the opening event, the Washington freshmen, an outstanding combination of yearlings, salvaged a measure of satisfaction for the northern side by whipping the California first-year men over two miles by seven lengths. The race was timed in 9m. 57.4s. and marked the 10th successive victory for Washington freshmen.

California supporters witnessed their first varsity victory over Washington in the Coast event since 1932. Veteran observers were unanimous that the 1939 shell, composed of men who rowed a close second to Navy in the national championship at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last year, was equal to any since the Bears adopted the sport in 1903.

Columbia Rows to Victory

NEW YORK, April 17 (P)—Columbia's varsity crew opened the eastern rowing season Saturday by defeating Rutgers and Manhattan just as easily as expected in a mile and a half race on the Harlem River.

The Lion varsity, stroked by Henry Wheeler, won by four lengths over Rutgers while Manhattan, beaten from the start, trailed by almost a like margin. Columbia was timed in 6m. 31.2s., Rutgers in 6m. 40.2s. and Manhattan in 6m. 50.1s.

Columbia also captured the junior varsity race, over the same distance, and the heavyweight freshman race from the same pair of rivals and sent its first and second varsity 150-pound eights across the finish ahead of Manhattan. The Manhattan freshman lightweights prevented a clean sweep, however, by beating Columbia's yearlings in a mile race. Rutgers did not compete in either of the 150-pound events.

The varsity race was strictly a two-boat affair as Manhattan, out-weighted and lacking experience, floundered far behind soon after the start. Rutgers broke away quickly at the start, but the Lions, pulling at a conservative 33 beats, always were within striking distance.

On its first attempt the Columbia varsity pulled into the lead and increased it steadily as Coxswain Bud Fraser kept raising the feat until the crew was hitting 38 through the last quarter-mile. A half-mile from home Rutgers made a determined bid but only succeeded in gaining a few inches before Columbia also increased its pace and began to draw away again.

Celtics in Final

NEW YORK, April 17 (P)—The St. Mary's Celtics of Brooklyn, although beaten 2-1 by the Philadelphia Germans yesterday, qualified for the final round of the National Challenge Cup soccer competition by winning the two-game total-goal series, 3 goals to 2. The Celtics won the opening game Saturday at Philadelphia, 2-0.

The Brooklyn booters will meet the western division winners in the title round.

College Lacrosse

Dartmouth 14, Pennsylvania 13. Rutgers 6, Yale 5. Army 11, Colgate 8. Cornell 18, Colgate 4. Navy 7, Princeton 2.

College Tennis

New York University 6, Boston College 3. Princeton 7, Navy 1.

PROVIDENCE

Where you ALWAYS shop with confidence

Choose

88's

Silk Stockings

A Style for Every Purpose!

288—a glamorous 2-thread Crepe for Evening Festivities!

388—an extra sheer 3-thread Crepe for Day and Night!

488—a sheer 4-thread Crepe for Daytime!

588—a sturdy sheer 5-thread Business Wear!

788—a 5-thread semi-service for Sports!

88c pair

Hosiery Store—Street Floor

SCHOOL Information

FOR READERS OF THE MONITOR

You can obtain information about reliable schools by consulting the advertisements published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

LADY DIANA

STERLING BY TOWLE

Start your Sterling with a teaspoon \$1.75

Foster Jewelers

The J. A. Foster Co.—Dorchester and Middle Streets—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Where you always shop with confidence

Enjoy The Beauty of A Fur Bolero!

You can afford one at these prices!

19.95

- Brown Squirrel Dyed Coney.
- Tan Ermine Dyed Coney
- Grey Dyed Coney
- Black Dyed Kidskin
- Platinum Dyed Kidskin
- Blue Fox Dyed Guano
- Black Dyed Opossum
- Red Fox Dyed Opossum

Top your Suit or Coat with Kolinsky, Russian Sable Dyed and Mink Dyed Kolinsky Scarfs \$5.00 Each

Fur Shop—Second Floor

Grapefruit League Closes With Cardinals in Front

NEW YORK, April 17 (P)—The Grapefruit League, that pleasant spring baseball circuit in which nearly every club gets an average above .500, wind up its 1939 affairs today with the National League members again topping their American League rivals and the St. Louis Cardinals leading all the rest.

Only Chicago's final intra-city clash, the Monty Stratton benefit game, is left of the spring series of battles between the two major leagues, and the National League has a record of 65 victories against 58 defeats.

The Cardinals had quite a hand in that, although their .727 average for exhibition games was com-

piled largely at the expense of minor league rivals. The Cards also had the best record against major league opposition and won nine out of 14 from American League clubs. In all they piled up 24 victories against nine defeats. They hit the highest spot last Monday with a 32-7 victory over the Asheville Piedmont League club.

Behind the Cards in the 16-club standing come their townsmen, the Browns, with 16 games won and nine lost. The Philadelphia Athletics are third.

The pennant favorites of both circuits are found somewhere around the middle of the citrus circuit standing. The standings:

Club	Inter-League Won	Inter-League Lost	Intra-League Won	Intra-League Lost	All-Games Won	All-Games Lost
St. Louis Cardinals	10	3	11	8	21	11
St. Louis Browns	10	9	11	8	21	17
Philadelphia Athletics	10	9	11	8	21	17
Pittsburgh Pirates	10	9	11	8	21	17
Detroit Tigers	10	9	11	8	21	17
New York Giants	10	9	11	8	21	17
Chicago Cubs	10	9	11	8	21	17
New York Yankees	10	9	11	8	21	17
Brooklyn Dodgers	10	9	11	8	21	17
Cincinnati Reds	10	9	11	8	21	17
Washington Senators	10	9	11	8	21	17
Chicago White Sox	10	9	11	8	21	17
Boston Red Sox	10	9	11	8	21	17
Philadelphia Phillies	10	9	11	8	21	17
Boston Bees	10	9	11	8	21	17
Cleveland Indians	10	9	11	8	21	17

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Races Clouded With 'ifs'

Perhaps never before have the major league pennant pictures been clouded with so many "ifs." Today, as the Senators and Yankees inaugurate the American League campaign in Washington's Griffith Stadium and the Reds and Pirates touched off the National League spark at Cincinnati's Crosley Field, naming the prospective winners was about as simple as outsmarting Judge Landis. In other words, the boys who annually do the experting are probably wasting their time.

In the American League, the majority is stringing along with the Yankees. Joe McCarthy figures to have a club stronger than the one which took four straight from the Cubs last October. He has added a trio of prize rookies in Gallagher, Keller and Rosar, and another experienced starting pitcher is Oral Hildebrand. But who can tell how much longer Lou Gehrig will carry on at first base, or Bill Dickey will do the catching, and Gomez and Ruffing will carry their share of the mound burden? Not even the shrewd McCarthy can answer.

Red Sox Improved

An improved Red Sox club appears on the American League horizon and is not without supporters. It is undoubtedly the best-balanced team Joe Cronin has managed at Fenway Park. But will Ted

Williams keep his feet in right field; Jim Tabor at third base, and Woody Rich on the rubber? Can Fox, and Cronin himself, continue to shine? And what can be expected of Lefty Grove and the remainder of a mound squad that is stocked with new faces?

Will Detroit's sensational rookie, Fred Hutchinson, live up to his advance publicity, and will Schoolboy Rowe come back and make the Bengals a threat? How many games can Johnny Allen win for Cleveland? What can be expected from young Bob Feller? And so on down through the American League. When time answers these queries—and not until then—will the boys who do the experting have a clear picture of the situation in the junior circuit.

In the National League opinions are widely divided. In the Grapefruit League, Cincinnati gave an exhibition of power and won over a crowd of backers. Bill McKechnie has offensive balance, good pitching and an assortment of youth and experience. The surprise club of last year may show as much improvement in 1939 as it did in '38. But how many games will Lee Grissom win after his disappointing '38 campaign? And has McKechnie assembled a pennant-winning infield? How will Bill Werber fit into the strict McKechnie policy?

Cubs Have Support

Since returning from California the Cubs have won back an impressive following. But Gabby Hartnett, starting his first full season at the helm, is not without his troubles. Dick Bartell is on the shelf. So is Augie Galan. That leaves Gabby without an experienced shortstop and minus a 300-hitting outfielder. And then there is always the question of what to expect from Dizzy Dean.

Here in the East, the Giants look good enough to bring the National League pennant back to the Atlantic shore. That is, if Zeke Bonura can play first base; if Hubbell and Schumacher are coming back, and if Whitehead is set to play through the schedule at second base. The Cardinals won support, also, by their activities in the Grapefruit League, but they are looking for rookie support on the mound and the new manager, Ray Blades, is hoping that his infield will hold together.

Contending Factor

Further eastern hope is centered around the Bees, fifth-place finishers of last season. With the arrival of Buddy Hassett and Al Simmons, Casey Stengel has more power. His defense should be on a

Mt. Rainier Run Won by Radacher

SEATTLE, Wash., April 17 (P)—Peter Radacher, Austrian skier now a resident of Sun Valley, Idaho, sped 4,800 feet down the side of Mt. Rainier in 4m. 51.4s., Saturday to win the annual Silver Skis open championship, feature of the Mt. Rainier winter sports season. His time was a new record for the 3.6-mile course.

Radacher led 24 competitors from 10,000-foot-high Camp Muir down a tricky and dangerous course to Edith Creek Basin.

Arthur Schlatter, Switzerland, was second, and Reidar Anderson, famed Norwegian jumping star, third.

Dorothy Hoy of Seattle and formerly of Schenectady, N. Y., won the women's race over a shorter course in 2m. 27.3s.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 16

American Association

Toledo 2, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 1, Kansas City 0.
St. Paul at Columbus, rain.
Milwaukee at Indianapolis, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 12-6, Sacramento 2-4.
San Francisco 2-4, San Diego 1-0 (first 10 innings).
Seattle 5-4, Oakland 3-1 (first 12 innings).
Los Angeles 6-18, Portland 5-7 (first 10 innings, second 5).

Texas League

Tulsa 3-3, Oklahoma City 5-2 (second 10 innings).
Houston 4, Beaumont 3.
Shreveport 8, San Antonio 3.
Dallas at Fort Worth, rain.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 2, Atlanta 0.
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 6.
Yale 4, New Haven 3.
Knoxville 5, Nashville 4.
Little Rock at Memphis, rain.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 16

At New York—New York (N) 4, Cleveland (A) 2.
At Brooklyn—New York (A) 6, Brooklyn (N) 8.
At Boston—Boston (A) 1, Boston (N) 6.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia (A) 6, Philadelphia (N) 2.
At St. Louis—St. Louis (N) 4, St. Louis (A) 2 (7 innings, darkness).
Others cancelled: rain and cold.

College Baseball

Navy 4, Princeton 0.
Fordham 12, Rutgers 1.
Lafayette 4, Army 3.
Harvard 11, Columbia 14.
Brown 7, Lowell Textile 0.
New York University 6, Brooklyn College 2.
Trinity 8, Swarthmore 4.
Tufts 10, Boston University 4.
Villanova 7, Boston College 4.
Yale 4, New Haven 3.
Upsala 15, Hofstra 10.
Princeton 10, Seton Hall 8.
Springfield 7, Assumption of Worcester 2.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Honey Holdings"

Rice Varick COFFEE ROOM

Opposite Merrimack Common Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER—NO

GOOD FOOD—YES

PRICES—RIGHT

1055 ELM STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Breakfast Lunches

Dinners

Excellent Food Vegetables Always Fresh

17TH CAFETERIA

One Block West of The White House

724 17TH ST., N. W.

Royal Visit Sale

REGENCY-PLATE

for six weeks—April 15 to June 1

Save 11.25 on this 50-piece service in walnut chest, mounted with medallion of Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Regular open stock price \$59.25

Sale Price \$48.00

Saving \$11.25

50-Piece Service in Walnut Chest

Contents:—8 small Teaspoons, 8 large Teaspoons, 8 Dessert Spoons, 8 Dessert Forks, 8 Dessert Knives, 8 Salad Forks, 1 Sugar Spoon, 1 Butter Knife.

Louis de France illustrated

Birks

SILVERSMITHS

Principal Cities in Canada

Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto

Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Pinto Pony's Visit

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time a fairy lost one of her earrings. She was very fond of it too and no wonder, for it hung in three bangles and the first was shaped like the sun and had a white diamond glittering in it, and the second bangle was shaped like a crescent moon and there was a yellow diamond set in that, and the final drop was in the shape of a star, and shone with a blue diamond. So the fairy felt very sad.

"Alas!" she said, "what shall I do?" Whenever the fairy had a little time, she went to the path she had been following the day she discovered her earring was gone. But though she hunted in the grasses and through the bushes she could not find it anywhere, until one day she came upon a little girl who was going home with a basket filled with wild strawberries she had been picking, and on top of the basket something shone and glittered, something shaped like a sun and like a moon and a star.

"It's my earring! It's my earring!" cried the fairy clapping her hands and dancing for joy, "my lost earring has been found."

A Present in Return

The little girl was very glad to give the fairy her earring, which she had picked up under a strawberry leaf, not knowing what it was. The fairy was very grateful to her.

"Now what may I give you in return, my dear?" she asked the child.

The little girl was surprised. "I just happened to find it," she said. "You mustn't give me anything, thank you."

"But I should like to," said the fairy smiling at her kindly, "only I want it to be what you would like to have best in the world."

The little girl's eyes grew very wide. "Anything in the world?" she whispered.

"Anything, my dear," said the fairy. "Then I should love a pony," said the little girl, looking at the fairy, sure that she must have asked for too much.

But the fairy only smiled again.

"Go to that big pine tree there," she said, "and knock on it three times."

And when the little girl had done so, a door in the pine tree swung open, and out pranced the most beautiful little pinto pony that was ever seen, with white rippling mane and tail and hoofs black as jet. And it seemed to know immediately that it was the little girl's horse, for it went to her and bowed down its beautiful head to be petted.

"Your pony's name is Baron," said the fairy, "and he will stay with you

and your family for a hundred years. Now go inside the pine tree and you will find his saddle and bridle."

The Happiest Child

So the little girl went into the pine tree and there was a beautiful white bridle trimmed with silver hearts, and a white and silver saddle and a blue saddle-cloth embroidered with silver roses.

And when the little girl rode Baron home she was the happiest and proudest child in all the world.

Year after year went on, and always Baron was her horse; the swiftest, gentlest, most beautiful pony that had ever been seen. And later her little girl rode Baron and loved him, and then her little daughter, and then her daughter too, so that four little girls had loved Baron and been happy as the mistress of the fairy horse.

But one day when the fourth little girl went out to Baron's stable to saddle him with the fairy saddle, the horse spoke to her, which was a thing he had never done before.

"A hundred years have gone by since I came out from the pine tree," he said, "and now is the day when I must return. Comb me and brush me well, little mistress, so that I need not be ashamed to appear among the other fairy horses, and we will take a last ride together."

So the little girl brushed him until he shone like snow, shadowed with clouds, and combed his mane and tail until they rippled like threads of silver, and washed his hoofs that were bright and dark, and then she rode more swiftly than ever before, and at the end of the ride she found herself dismounted before a great pine tree in the woods near her home.

"Knock three times," said Baron; and when the child had knocked, a door swung open and Baron, bowing his head to her shoulder in farewell, entered and the door swung shut behind him. But the little girl, standing alone in the grass, heard a far-off sound of neighing, and knew that Baron was being welcomed in fairyland by the fairy herds, and though she felt a little sad at his loss, she felt proud and happy too, to have been the mistress for so long of a magic pony.



Out pranced the most beautiful little pinto pony.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Music for Junior

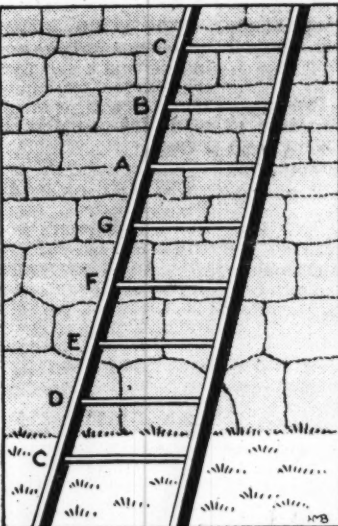
Let's Learn the Scales—I

By Nicolas Slonimsky

The musical scale is an ABC—running from A to G over and over again. On the keyboard of the piano, there are seven little alphabets, running from A to G, plus A, B, and C at the end of the piano.

In each scale there are seven letter notes—A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The word scale means a ladder, and the Germans still call a scale a Tone Ladder. The scale is called by its first letter-note. If a scale starts on A it is an A scale. If a scale starts on C it is a C scale. Each scale runs an octave, from A to A, or from B to B, or from C to C, or from any note to the same note in the next octave. And don't forget that after G you go back to A.

The very first scale that the teacher shows is the C major scale, which runs from one C to the next C over the white keys. C major scale does not use any of the black keys. It is called a major scale because, as it happens,



The word "scale" means "ladder."

there is no black key between the two white keys E and F, and no black key between B and C. That makes the half steps come in the right places.

When two notes are side by side, without even a black key between them, it is only a half step from one to the other. From E to F is only a half step; from C to D is a whole step. From C to D flat is also a half step, and from F sharp to G is a half step. From any white key to the next black key is half a step.

From E to F sharp is a whole step, because there is a key between.

Now we can understand what a major scale is. It is this:

Step, step
Half a step,
Step, step, step
Half a step.

Now we can play any major scale from any key. Let us try F sharp major scale, using the rule, step, step, half a step, step, step, step, half a step. One step from F sharp will be G sharp. One step from G sharp will be A sharp. And now, don't forget, is the turn to count half a step.

Half a step from A sharp is B. Now come whole steps again. From B to C sharp is a whole step, from C sharp to D sharp is a whole step, and from D sharp to E sharp is a whole step.

But what key is E sharp? Why, it is the same key as F. But don't call it F, because that will upset our little alphabet.

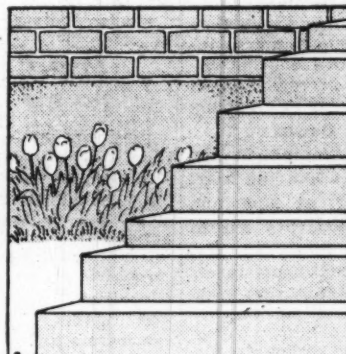
In every scale we must have all the

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

HARMONIA Camp for BOYS and GIRLS from 3 up
OUTSTANDING camp where children learn to ride, swim, play tennis, CORRECTLY. MUSIC, DRAMATICS, OVERNIGHT TRIPS, HORSES, PONIES. Roomy screened cabins. Tutoring in desired. Only 3 children to each experienced counselor. BOYS UNDER MEN and a REAL INDIAN who rides bareback, dances, makes Indian jewelry. Nursery gets constant love and guiding care. \$285.00.
Director: MRS. M. H. NEALE, Willoughby, Ohio

seven letter-notes of our little alphabet—and sometimes we need sharps or flats to help us out. That is simple to understand, isn't it?

From E sharp there is a half step to



In steps, the major scale would look like this.

F sharp, and that rounds out our F sharp major scale.

In our next article, we shall learn some more about scales.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Honey Guides

Evening had come, and with it the time for the fairies to get busy. They crept out of their hiding-places with pots of paint and little brushes found among the petals of the periwinkles and, hurrying up the stems of the flowers, started to splash the petals with stripes and spots of color. They put red spots on the foxgloves and London pride, brown spots on the gusks, and little black stripes on the pansies.

The moths fluttered around the fairies, watching them at their work. They seemed surprised to find them so busy when all the world was asleep, and asked what they were doing.

"Painting honey guides on the petals of the flowers," they replied, explaining that the brightly colored spots and stripes attracted the bees to the place where the honey was to be found.

When the sun was up the fairies were asleep, but the bees came out in numbers, excitedly humming their way from flower to flower. Drawn by the honey guides, they plunged between the petals and filled their little pockets with sweet treasure.



By a Staff Artist

Polly and the First Violet

Mrs. Poppet sat by her window looking out. It was a gray cold day and the wind blew down the chimney. Mrs. Poppet was not alone. Her three daughters were with her—Anne, Mary and little Polly.

"Why are you looking out the window, Mamma?" little Polly asked. "I'm looking for spring," Mrs. Poppet answered. "It's late in coming." Of a sudden, she got up and stood very tall and straight, her back to the window.

"Anne, Mary, little Polly," she cried, "you shall go out, all three of you, and search for spring!"

"Is Polly going?" Anne asked. "She's so little."

"I want to go," Polly cried. "I want to look for spring. Please, Anne."

Anne smiled. "If you think you can find it," she said.

When it began to grow dark she sat by the window watching.

Anne was the first to come. Anne burst in at the door. Her cheeks were very red, so was her nose.

"I haven't found spring," she said. "I found winter and patches of snow."

Mrs. Poppet shook her head. "Tchut, tchut," said she, "it's time for spring."

Mary came next. She was laughing. Her cheeks were very red too and so was her nose.

"I've searched everywhere," she cried, "in the woods, in the fields but I couldn't find spring. The trees were bare and the bushes were brown."

"Well I never," Mrs. Poppet answered, and she shook her head a second time. "Well, I never."

"Here comes Polly," Anne said. The door opened wide and Polly stood there, her eyes dancing.

"Mamma," she shouted, "I found spring. It's come, it's come!"

"You found it," Mrs. Poppet cried. Little Polly smiled. "I found it under the snow," she said. "See!" And she held up a violet.

Mrs. Poppet clapped her hands. "Spring has come," she said, "spring

Happy Hedgehog

By Mary P. Moore

One spring day, Happy Hedgehog gave his bristles an extra combing, and said, "Good-by, I'm going now!"

"Good-by," answered his surprised parents. "But where?"

"To live with human beings for a time," he replied. "Good-by again!" And he was out of the Hedge Hog-gery almost before they could remind him about the key being under the mat.

"This is exciting," thought Happy Hedgehog, as he scuttered along. "Now, what sort of people do I want to live with?"

He decided that though they might be fat or thin, tall or short, rich or poor, there must certainly be either a small girl or a small boy in the family. So he looked only at the houses where he thought children ought to be.

"That wouldn't do," he said as he passed a window that seemed to be frowning. "Neither would that. It looks as if it would expect children to live in their best clothes always, and never to play. I must go further."

Then, suddenly, he turned a corner in the country lane, and saw a nice, sprawly house, with smiling windows.

"There's the right one!" squeaked Happy Hedgehog. "I knew I should find it!"

A New Broom

He crawled round to the back where the door was standing open, and climbing the step looked inside.

"Oh," he exclaimed. "There's a cousin of mine here already!" For, standing against the wall, was what looked like a stretched-out hedgehog.

"Scuse me," said the small animal.

"I won't!" answered the other surprisingly. "I'm a new broom, and I've got to sweep clean."

It gave a sudden jerk towards him, and then Happy saw that what looked like a hedgehog was really bristles, and that above the bristles was wood, and a long handle.

"I'm glad you're not a cousin," he said, without thinking.

"So am I," answered the other promptly. "I wouldn't be much use for sweeping if I curled up like you!"

He slipped a bit nearer to Happy Hedgehog, and muttered woodenly to himself:

"I can't do this, and I can't do that. But I can sweep rubbish from the back door mat."

"He hasn't asked me in," thought Happy. And then he caught sight of a pair of small white shoes, and poking his nose round the door he asked, "Please, do those shoes belong to a boy or a girl?"

"Couldn't say," replied the broom. "They're not mine, and I'm a stranger in these parts."

The Right House

Then he repeated his silly rhyme to himself again, and fell flat in the very spot where Happy Hedgehog had been standing a second before.

"What a clatter, what a clatter!" cried a little girl, running forward. "And what a darling!" she went on, when she saw Happy Hedgehog, now rolled up into a tight, prickly ball.

"I'm not afraid!" he told himself firmly.

Then he opened his eyes and looked hard at the little girl.

"Yes, it is the right house!" he squeaked gladly. "I like her."

The little girl seemed to like him too, even though she couldn't hug him. So she did the next best thing, and made him some bread and milk.

"Hm-mm-mm," he gurgled as he licked it up. "How does she know what hedgehogs like?"

While he was eating, the little girl brought her mother and father to see him.

"Isn't he a pet?" she said. "I'll make a house for him at the end of the garden!"

Well, Happy Hedgehog didn't understand human language, but he seemed to know that she was asking him to stay, and so, when he had finished the bread and milk, he squeaked, "Thank you—you may stroke my nose, little girl."

He was much interested in the making of his house, and when it was ready he crawled in, and settled there, just as if he had ordered it himself.

Too Curious

"I shall soon have to change my name to Very Happy Hedgehog!" he thought, and was so contented, as the time went by, that he never thought of taking a half-day off to tell his mother and father about the little girl.

One bright afternoon, he started to crawl around the garden until he reached a dust bin with its lid off. The bin excited Happy Hedgehog, and as it was standing against a mound of earth, he decided to crawl up and see what was inside it. But when he reached the top he leaned over too far and toppled in.

"O my prickles!" he exclaimed, suddenly finding himself sitting inside the bin on a newspaper full of tea leaves. "I suppose I must stay here till I'm emptied with the rubbish. And that may not be for some time yet, so I'll snooze while I'm waiting."

He went to sleep and woke up again, and went to sleep and woke up again, so often that he stopped counting the times.

"I'm getting very hungry," he decided at last. "What do potato peelings taste like, I wonder?"

He nibbled a few and shook his head. "Not very nice to hedgehogs!"

Then he licked up a little juice from a fruit tin, and added, "Mm-mm, but that's good!"

After that he found another tin to lick round.

"There's been fish in this," he thought. "And that queer thing at the side is the key the humans opened the tin with."

All at once Happy Hedgehog stopped tasting, and repeated, "Key—key—key under the mat! O my, I'd forgotten that my dear parents are waiting for me all this time! I must go home—now!"

And so, instead of waiting for the bin to be emptied, Happy Hedgehog began to climb over papers and tins. It took him all the rest of the day and part of the night, but at last he pushed his nose over the edge, and sent the lid flying off.

"Hurrah!" he squeaked, struggling out. "Now I must scutter home faster than ever hedgehog scuttered!" But first he whispered, "Thank you for having me, little girl. I'll come back some day to see you again."

Then he hurried and scurried, and rushed and ran, till he reached the Hedge Hog-gery, where all was in darkness.

"I do hope there'll be enough breakfast for me tomorrow," he thought. "But I mustn't wake my dear parents just to ask about that."

So he put his paw under the mat, pulled out the key, and let himself in.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Wacipi Pines

LAKE SUNCOOK
CENTER BARNSTEAD, N. H.
Camp for Girls
Sixteen excellent buildings, modern sanitation, hot baths. All land and water sports. Mature counselors. Wholesome food. A week \$125. Full descriptive catalogue. Write: C. ELIZABETH RAYNES, Melrose, Mass.

SEA PINES "SPRITES"

Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Little girls 4-11 have their own beach and activities. Constant supervision of specially-trained counselors. Water sports, riding, dancing, dramatics, music. Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Senior camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklet.
Faith Bickford, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

SHOREACRES CAMP

FARM-CAMP FOR GIRLS 3 to 14
All land and water sports, riding, nature lore, handicrafts, experienced leadership, beautiful country and lake, fresh vegetables, milk and cream from our farm. Admitted only in the Monitor. Write to Miss Laura E. Young, Province Lake, New Hampshire

LA REW Summer Camp

SCHOOL
For Girls
Swimming, Horseback Riding, Archery, Tennis, Hiking, etc.
Located in Beautiful Orange Grove, near Mount St. James, Quebec, Canada. Ideal atmosphere for Social, Educational and Athletic Development. Write for Booklet MRS. ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director, 640 South Citrus Avenue, Azusa, California. Phone 3621.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS



KOHAHNA for GIRLS

16th Season
In the North Woods of Michigan

Horseback trips over old logging trails. Hiking and skiing on sand dunes. Riding, Tennis, Archery, Golf, Badminton, Art, Dramatics, Photography, Canoeing on Little Glen. Trips by motor boat to Manitow Islands. Screened cabins. Experienced counselors. Girls 7-18. Booklet.

MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
5571 Chamberlain St. Louis, Missouri
For girls from homes of Monitor readers

HEY KIDS
HERE I AM!



It's me—'Snubs'—just the way you've always wanted me—white with black spots, shiny eyes and a pink tongue. My coat is like fur and is easily cleaned. I'm big, too—10 inches long and 8 inches high—and very strong. I'll be a real pal to you. I know you'll love me. At your store, or send only \$1.00 (money order or check). My people will send me post-paid anywhere in the United States. Hurry—I'm waiting for you!

Add 50c for foreign orders. New York City orders add 25c Sales Tax. Address orders to BANTAM PRODUCTS, 353 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Girl's Step-in Style
Union Suit, 50c

This Nazareth suit is a favored one for girls 2 to 12 years old. Trunk leg, elastic back; fine combed knitted fabric in Spring and Summer weight. Retail at 50 cents.



Other suits from 35 cents up. Nazareth makes a variety of styles for infants and for boys and girls up to 16.

Look for the Nazareth label. If your dealer cannot supply you—

Write for Catalog

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Look for
Camp
Advertisements
on the
Children's
and Young Folks'
Pages
EACH MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Westward Ho!

WHAT IS THIS instinct in the whole human race, which makes us all look westward with a "wild surmise," and eastward with melancholy and nostalgia? It is one of those general questions which I never care to answer. But just recently I have had its universality brought home to me. But, first, I have to make a confession. Throughout the six years that my companion and I have been so proudly calling ourselves landowners in East Anglia, I have been haunted by a sense of exile. Absurd, isn't it, in one who is only in truth a holiday-maker there, or at best a migrant?

But that is the truth; and, now that we have left East Anglia, I can make the confession without a sense of disloyalty to our ancient cottage and to the companion who was putting so much creative labor into house and garden. I have wandered about those level fields, along the hedgerows with their gigantic elms which Constable so loved to paint; and, in spite of the company of the dour but subtly communicative Hamish, my Scottish terrier, I have never been able to shake off a sense of loneliness, of being cut off from the main world of London and all the universe south and west of London. I have already written here about the dumbness and reticence of the natives, that suspicious community surviving from Saxon times. I believe their characteristics must have something to do with the personality of the eastern soil, with its monotonous vistas, its too-constant north-easters blowing dryly over the landscape and cutting off all but the hardest in flora and fauna. East Anglia is all of a piece. Its nature is that of the oyster, and it is something the same in color. Sometimes I have half-pried it open, and fancied that I was peering at the pearl within. But that was only in moments of illusion, after a superb day in summer or autumn (for winters and springs there are devastating), when I was clearing up in the tool shed after twelve hours in the garden. You know the time of day I mean, and the mood: with a sky just closed down in velvet, and pinned with a planet in the west; while bats creak past one's hair, and the musk and night-stock begin to throw out their perfume as a lure for the nightingale.

Well, even Essex had such moments as that. But alas, too few, as Wordsworth said of Milton's trumpet notes. Or was it Matthew Arnold of Shakespeare's? My memory is confused with recent events and excitements.

For we have fled. Yes, we have left our fifteenth-century cottage, with its golden thatch, its old ships-timbers, its vast fireplaces in whose caverns the voices of English ancestors prophesied every time a breeze arose across the chilly plateau. The event may have been sudden; but the purpose and compulsion behind it have been growing gradually over the past two years, creeping up like a fog over our satisfaction with all things round and about and within the cottage. I have tried again and again to show my comparative indifference to the aeroplanes, whose swarm has grown and grown round the gigantic hive only a mile away

from us. I have tried to make light of their flights. But, morning after morning, settling down to my trade in the study under the thatch, at my old inn-table set between the old window and the new, I have been conscious of the daily increase of those metal insects. During the first few months after their first appearance, they kept well away and their appearances were intermittent. But emboldened perhaps by lack of protest, or ignoring me when once I leaned out of my window and shook an indignant fountain-pen at them, they called up their comrades, the rest of the gaggle, flight, covey, swarm, or whatever their congregation calls itself; and the result was a complete extinction between the hours of nine and midday of all the normalities of nature. Birds fled, or, if one were seen, it seemed to be a wraith, voiceless in the din. Gardens were no longer rich with their tiny and intimate articulations; leaf-rustle, the miniature crash of a rose-petal falling, the thrust of the worm coming to the surface, the plop of the carp in the pond. All those signs of joy were levelled and obliterated by the roar of engines in the air.

So we have gone; uprooted ourselves; bidden good-by to that garden which we have watched growing for six years, changing gradually under our care from a sodden patch of broken beds and bottles to a sheltered place of lawns, flaming herbaceous borders, carefully coaxed crannies of rock-plants, and a pond of lilies and bulrushes with a great goldfish quoting Chinese aphorisms to himself while lying in wait for the gnats. We have left all that; left it for another, a stranger, to take over, and to be dissatisfied with and to change. Probably where we had such a triumph of roses, he will want a clock-golf course. No matter; that is his business.

We have gone westward. It has not been a simple process. I could write many columns here about the comings and goings in search of the ideal spot, the delectable cottage on which my companion could lay her creative hands and set to work again to achieve miracles in her own special way. Oh, the eager excursions from London in answer to the siren voices of agents; and the shock and disappointment at the other end. Agents have a code of relativity toward facts that is admirable for its imaginative vitality, but not always to be appreciated by househunters.

First, we searched the Weald of Kent and Sussex; a wonderful stretch of country with a history and a literature of its own. So many poets have sung it: Kipling, Vita Sackville-West, Edmund Blunden, Frank Kenderdine; these are only a few. But they have given it too complete a publicity, and the excellence of their song has sent the prices of cottages soaring. I think house-agents should contribute to a pension-fund for poets.

Finally we gave up all hope of finding a piece of ground or a cottage within the fifty-mile radius of London. A hundred thousand other exclusive individualists, like ourselves, fastidious pioneers in the simple life and the rural retreat, had forestalled us. We became reckless. We cast our hopes further westward; seventy, eighty, a hundred miles toward the sunset!

And our courage has been rewarded. I am not sure, at this stage in our progress, whether I am prepared to divulge the name of the county, or even the particular carving of the compass, in which we have found our "second Eden." Suffice it to hint, for now, that it lies in a long sweeping valley somewhere in the Thomas Hardy country, on a height facing south over a view of distant downs, with a foreground valley of rich oaks and larches, and a small river murmuring over sandstone boulders whiskered with ferns. The day we went there, I saw a hawk hovering over the woods.

As for the cottage itself—there it stands, like a mushroom, and about as big as one. A box of a place, a room up and a room down, overpowered by a hideous crinkled-iron garage beside it. Round the garden crouches, folding into an old, old box-hedge, with a great rhododendron to mark the boundary. A few apple trees stand in the forlorn ground, their bark nibbled away by rabbits. That is all we can call our own now. But wait! My companion is rolling up her sleeves, and has stuck a pencil in her hair.

RICHARD CHURCH

Upon This Verge of Spring

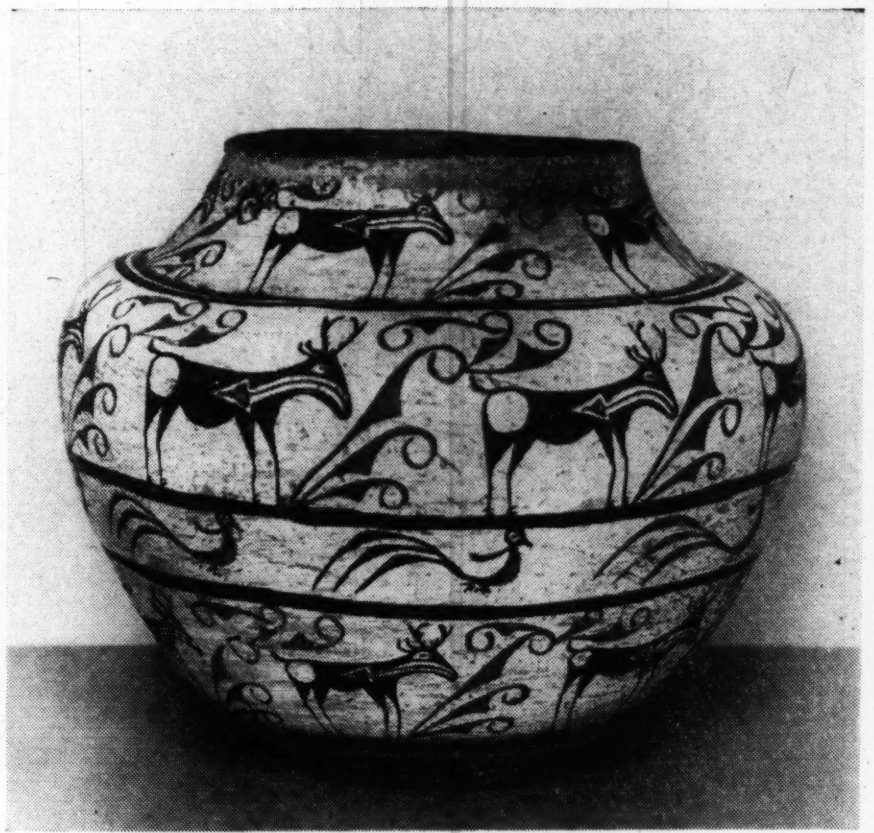
You patient white horse on the hill slope,
And you, lean-muscled lad in faded overalls,
Why do you both stop suddenly, aware of something?
What voice—what remembrance—what is it that calls?

The scene alters little from one year to another:
New grass turned under furrows richly dark,

A white mane blowing in young April wind,
Cool drift of brush fire and high call of meadowlark.

But it is not this song, this odor of wood-smoke,
That holds you. No, some more subtle thing—
As if the capricious wind itself had rumored
Some secret speech upon this verge of spring.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT



By Courtesy of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMERICAN INDIAN JAR

AT FIRST GLANCE, this jar reminds us of earlier attempts at vase-making and vase decoration in ancient cultures. It is even a little surprising to discover that the jar was made in New Mexico by an American Indian, a Zuni potter, in the late nineteenth century. The Zuni are classed with the Hopi as American Indian tribes which have managed to preserve most completely the native customs and religion of their forebears.

This Zuni jar possesses some of the commonly favored characteristics of design. There are bands of deer encircling it and the surrounding spaces are filled with scroll-work, which, we are told, the natives call "deer's houses." There is, in addition, the water-bird design, which is reminiscent of the birds fancifully portrayed by Tang potters or the birds clipped from metal by the early makers of weather vanes in America. Primitive designers have a special feeling for surface, and for a suitable way in which to cover it so that it is neither crowded nor filled with open spaces. The material is arranged carefully in rows, and yet there is no feeling of strict geometric pattern.

The Little Lamb

The little lamb on the hill,
Still mother-led and shy,
Trembles at grass and sky.

Lest they should do him ill
Defense from them he begs
And runs on tottering legs.

Another week, and he
Will raise a head to mock
The youngest of the flock

Running from cloud and tree
To bury head and hide
Safe at its mother's side.

CHARLES MALAM

"¿POR QUE LLORAS?"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

La mañana de la resurrección Cristo Jesús preguntó con tierna compasión a María que, llena de dolor, estaba de pie junto al sepulcro vacío (San Juan, 20:15): "¿Mujer, ¿por qué lloras?" Y luego, revelando su identidad y dándose a conocer, volvió su pena en alegría.

Cuando cerca de la puerta de la ciudad de Nain llevaban a un joven para darle sepultura, Jesús compasivamente consoló a la madre: "No llores!" (San Lucas, 7:13), y luego quitó la causa de su dolor, devolviéndole su hijo. A los que estaban llorando la muerte de la hija de Jairo, se dirigió con las mismas palabras consoladoras: "¡No llores!" (San Lucas, 8:52), y al restaurarla a la vida demostró a los que lamentaban su muerte que en realidad no hay muerte, ninguna causa para lágrimas en el plan benéfico del Padre celestial, Dios, que "de tal manera amó... al mundo, que dio a su Hijo unigénito, para que todo aquel que cree en él, no perezca, mas tenga vida eterna" (San Juan, 3:16).

Mary Baker Eddy percibió la incongruencia de las creencias mortales, tan generalmente aceptadas por la humanidad. No le fue posible aceptar la doctrina de que Dios, el Padre amante y bueno, pudiera castigar a sus hijos con el mal y el sufrimiento, o que una Deidad sabia y omnipotente pudiera permitir que su creación se aniquilara con la muerte. Por lo tanto, investigó las Sagradas Escrituras con diligencia para entender claramente la verdad acerca de Dios y su creación. Estas investigaciones le llevaron al descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana. Con gran alegría percibió que las experiencias de los mortales no pertenecen al hombre verdadero de la creación de Dios, que es enteramente espiritual; que el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte, no tienen realidad; que no hay verdad en el sufrimiento y por lo tanto ninguna necesidad para lágrimas. Comprendió que el Cristo, la Verdad, que Jesús

reveló y manifestó, es el Redentor de la humanidad, como él mismo lo declaró.

En un artículo titulado "La Misión del Salvador" de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN) escribe (pág. 59, 60): "Jesús vino a rescatar a los hombres de esas ilusiones mismas a las cuales él parecía ajustarse: de la ilusión que designa el pecado real y al hombre pecador, necesitando de un Salvador; de la ilusión que designa la enfermedad real y al hombre enfermo, necesitando de un médico; de la ilusión que la muerte es tan real como la Vida. De tales pensamientos—invenciones mortales, cada uno de ellos—Cristo Jesús vino para salvar a los hombres, por medio del bien siempre presente y eterno."

Después de recibir la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy investigó la posibilidad de su aplicación práctica y su poder, y luego la presentó al mundo en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS). Todos pueden leer este libro y aprender de él la verdad acerca de un Dios que es el bien siempre presente y eterno, que constituye el remedio cristiano para las lágrimas y todas las fases de sufrimiento.

El que comprenda en cierta medida la naturaleza espiritual del hombre, creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, gana una visión de su individualidad verdadera y de su dominio otorgado por Dios, y así pierde la inclinación de estar deprimido o desalentado. Sabiendo que las condiciones adversas no son reales, puesto que Dios no las ha ordenado o mandado, no se aterroriza ante su presencia aparente. Se vuelve más bien con confianza a Dios en sus oraciones, negando el mal y proclamando la omnipresencia del bien como la única verdad. Así es que rechaza la ilusión naturalmente, puesto que nadie llora por algo que no ocurrió nunca. Alaba a Dios, lleno de alegría y gratitud, por haberle redimido de la creencia de que haya necesidad de lágrimas o razón para ellas.

Cuando los discípulos de Mary Baker Eddy empezaron a comprender la ley de la curación mental, tal como se revela en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana—curaciones numerosas y diversas resultaron de la aplicación de aquellas verdades bíblicas, que la autora había encontrado eficaces y que les había explicado en sus enseñanzas. Entonces escribió ella, llena de humildad, aunque no sin triunfo, su HIMNO DE LA COMUNIÓN (POEMAS, pág. 75), en el cual se encuentran las líneas siguientes:

"Al triste llama: 'Ven a mi seno;
el amor te alentará;
tu tristeza calmará,
y también te dará lugar
en la luz de su aurora eterna!'"

La fe y confianza de que los males de esta tierra no son lo que parecen ser, sino que son ficticios, puesto que Dios y el hombre verdadero no los conocen, constituyen una bendición, de la cual todos pueden gozar. Los que han aceptado la Ciencia Cristiana han demostrado que sus enseñanzas son verdaderas y eficaces. El discípulo sincero de la Ciencia Cristiana, que se basa estrictamente en sus enseñanzas y tiene experiencia en su aplicación práctica, puede acercarse a un semejante que está triste y desconsolado y preguntar lleno de simpatía compasiva: "¿Por qué estas lágrimas?" con la confianza de que tiene un remedio que ofrecer.

Lleno de devoción y con un sentimiento de honda gratitud y de dominio gozoso, está dispuesto para obedecer el mandamiento de Mary Baker Eddy en las páginas 201 y 202 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS): "Acércate al lecho del enfermo y allí puedes demostrar el triunfo del bien, que halla satisfacción en las flagelaciones, porque demuestra en la carne el poder divino del Espíritu, y alcanza la base de todos los supuestos milagros, por lo cual las dulces armonías de la Ciencia Cristiana corrigen las discordancias de los sentidos, y elevan la existencia del hombre a la luz radiante del Alma."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana "The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A."

to the Scriptures." Herein all may read and learn about God as ever-present and eternal good, which constitutes the Christly remedy for tears and all phases of suffering.

He who has comprehended somewhat the spiritual nature of man in the image and likeness of God, gains a vision of his real selfhood, and his God-given dominion, and so begins to lose the inclination to be downcast and discouraged. Knowing that untoward conditions are not real because they are not divinely ordained or God-bestowed, he is neither frightened nor impressed by their seeming presence. Turning confidently to God in prayer, he disclaims evil and declares as true the ever-presence of good. Naturally, then, he rejects the illusion, for no one can weep about anything that never really happened. He joyously praises God in gratitude for his release from the belief in any need of, or occasion for, tears.

When Mrs. Eddy's students began to understand the law of Mind-healing, revealed in Christian Science, numerous and diverse healings resulted from their application of the Scriptural truths which she had discovered to be efficacious, and had elucidated in her teaching. Humbly and yet triumphantly she indited her "Communion Hymn" (Poems, p. 75), in which occur the following lines:

"Mourner, it calls you.—'Come to my bosom,
Love wipes your tears all away,
And will lift the shade of gloom,
And for you make radiant room,
Midst the glories of one endless day.'"

To be confident that earthly ills are not what they appear to be, but are unreal, because unknown to God and the true man, constitutes a boon which all may enjoy. Those who have accepted Christian Science have proved its teaching to be true and workable. The diligent student of Christian Science, well founded in its teachings and experienced in its practice, can approach his sorrowing fellow men and inquire with compassionate understanding, "Why those tears?" confident that he has a remedy to offer.

Prayerfully, and with a sense of fervent gratitude and joyous dominion, he is ready to obey the behest of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 201, 202), "Go to the bedside of pain, and there you can demonstrate the triumph of good that has pleasure in infirmities; because it illustrates through the flesh the divine power of Spirit, and reaches the basis of all supposed miracles; whereby the sweet harmonies of Christian Science are found to correct the discords of sense, and to lift man's being into the sunlight of Soul."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Spring Song

Mary buds their cups are lifting,
Sing, Oriole, sing.
White the world with petals drifting,
Sing, Oriole, sing.
Living turf beneath the feet,
Lazy clouds that float and meet,
Spring has come! Her breath is sweet.
Sing, Oriole, sing!

GRACE MAY STUTSMAN

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and
only Textbook on Christian
Science Mind-healing is
published in the following
editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth \$2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown, morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown, morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Clear-type Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth \$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth \$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Reproduction rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands. Subscription price, payable in advance, post-paid to all countries:

One year \$12.00
Six months \$6.00
Three months \$3.00
One month \$1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitor:
United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries, 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1201-1203 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 330 North Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: 105 Boulevard de la Madeleine, St. Honoré.
BRUSSELS: Kalverstraat 21, Halense 1.
GENOVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BURKES: Esterhazy 17.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York: 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago: Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit: 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami: 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis: 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City: 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco: 625 Market Street
Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle: 424 Broadway Building
London: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris: 105 Boulevard de la Madeleine, St. Honoré
Geneva: 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept the most advantageous terms, the Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discount any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
New England: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 824 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles.
European: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, E. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science, German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Breton Editions, Christian Science Quarterly.

Paderewski—"The Greatest of Them All"

IT WAS INDEED a venture when Robert Newman engaged Paderewski for an orchestral concert in Queen's Hall in 1897. . . . I actually met the great pianist on April 9, 1897. I knew that the seats of the hall could have been sold twice over and was looking forward to a wonderful concert. It is over forty years since I first set eyes on this magnetic personality, but I remember him coming on to the platform as well as though it were yesterday. I remember how struck I was by his quiet, forceful, and utterly dignified bearing. I had never seen such dignity before—unless when I was privileged to behold the Abbé Liszt. Unlike Paderewski, who was always aware of people and things—of his audience especially—Paderewski's whole attention was fixed on the orchestra. The moment he was seated he addressed me in the gentlest manner possible.

"Mr. Wood, you will permit me to suggest that you move your first clarinet to a position where I can see him?"
I made the requested adjustment and Paderewski appeared to devote himself to accompanying the flute, oboe, and clarinet solos of the Schumann concerto. I do not think these sections of that beautiful work have ever been played in quite the same manner since. The infinite trouble he took to obtain a perfect ensemble in the finale was most gratifying to me.

When he came to the Liszt concerto (E flat) he was a different man. The brilliance and force of his octave-playing were electrifying; his almost overpowering tone in the left hand was something I shall never forget. He received a tremendous ovation and among his encores played an arrangement of the Erl-King when, again, his left hand was almost a miracle. Then in vivid contrast he produced a lovely singing tone in Schumann's Wartung. . . .

Lloyd Chandos reminded me, quite re-

cently, of an incident concerning Paderewski. I cannot do better than reproduce his letter.

"Your father told me that after one of the concerts at Queen's Hall in which you had conducted for Paderewski, who after saying nice things to you upon the performance, said he had been told that your father was present in the hall and that he would like to meet him. So they sent for him, and Paderewski took him by the hand and said how honoured and pleased he was to meet

him, and congratulated him upon having such a son.

"When telling me this, tears were in your father's eyes at the memory because, as he said, 'of all the great artists appearing at Queen's Hall, possibly not one ever gave a thought or wondered whether you ever had a father—except Paderewski, the greatest of them all.'"

How true that is! It is the really great men of the world who are interested in those whom they meet.—Sir Henry J. Wood, in "My Life of Music." (London: Gollancz.)

From This Background Rose El Greco

A DARK ISLAND in the Hellenic Sea, equally remote from Europe, Asia, and Africa, equally accessible to Greeks, Egyptians, and Syrians—the island of Dionysus, the home of the ancient legends of Prometheus and Daedalus: such is Crete, the birthplace of Domenico Theotocopuli. A thousand years before the flowering of Greek art, this island produced an art all its own, at the perfection of which we may guess from the ruins of that remain: immense labyrinthine palaces of exquisite and graceful decoration; columns that swell upward; female ivory figurines, variegated and ornamented with gold, tightly corseted and with wide-open eyes; elongated clay figures of animals and springers; landscape frescoes in blue and yellow full of butterflies and sharply defined flowers; fairylike pictures with blue crocus-gatherers or mauve-coloured elongated figures of youths with vessels between widespread fingers—all this the scattered shards of a great and overripe art, the remote source of the art of El Greco. Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, colonists from Byzantium and Palestine, Saracens and Crusaders from all lands touched at this

island, lived or lodged there for a longer or shorter time, and brought with them their art: always different peoples, always a different art. And it almost seems that a note from all these various melodies of art has been woven into the music of the art of Domenico Theotocopuli. His early portraits seem Venetian, like those of his teachers, but his later and riper are more akin to the painters of El Fayum than to Tintoretto; the construction and the expression of his sacred pictures grew ever more Byzantinian with the years; his increasingly elongated and sinuous forms seem to find their way back to Early Gothic illumination; but to the Spaniards he remained always El Greco, the Greek. In Venice he was Venetian; the Roman Mannerists regarded him as one of themselves. Yet in his mature period, as the Greek of Toledo, he discovered painting once more for himself, as an art he had made all his own, that he had learnt from no one, and that he could transmit to no one, an art unsuitable to reproduce this visible world, but apt to record the world of his own visions. —From the Introduction by LUDWIG GOLD-SCHMIDT to "The Paintings of El Greco." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Old Lot, Inactive Issues
on New York Stock Ex-
change Are Published on
Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Saturday's sales 660,200
1938 volume to date 75,550,577
1938 volume to date 70,958,544

Numerous Stocks Supported After An Early Stumble

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The stock market was accorded timid support today after an early stumble and loss, running to 3 or more points were reduced near the final hour.

Dealings throughout were slack, with transfers at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

The European jig-saw puzzle, including vitriolic comments in Italy and Germany on the President's peace proposal and doubts as to the next steps of the dictator nations, tended to further cloud speculative sentiment. Domestic business developments also seemed lacking sufficient vitality to spur buying forces.

An early downward shift in London, Paris, and Amsterdam markets was thought to have prompted some liquidation here. Offerings dried up in overseas centers as well as in New York on word Chancellor Hitler had convened the Reichstag for April 28, to hear his reply to the Roosevelt message, which, it was generally believed, would be an emphatic "no" in concept with Italy's Premier Mussolini.

Prominent stocks on the retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johnson & Johnson, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, and Texas Co.

Off in the curb as much as a point or so were American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, Lake Shore, and Gulf Oil.

The bond market sagged lower today, with losses of fractions to around 2 among the leaders as most buyers held to the sidelines.

United States Government issues, however, showed gains in the final hour ranging to 10-32nds of a point.

Between 1 and 2 lower were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Allegheny 5s of '49 and 5s of '50 (stamped), American & Foreign Power 5s, Portland Gas & Electric 4 1/2s, and International Telephone 5s.

Among foreign bonds, lower prices were posted by Belgium 6s, Brazil 6 1/2s, Italian 7s, Japanese 6 1/2s, Milan 6 1/2s and Poland 8s.

Wheat Is Strong

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Active buying of wheat in the first few minutes of trading today lifted prices 1/2 to 3/4 cent before purchasing dwindled. The upturn uncovered very little selling, however, and the early gains were maintained throughout the session.

There was enough commercial buying of wheat to absorb the few selling orders received. Most dealers kept their holdings in view of the uncertain political situation in Europe and colder weather in the southwest.

Consider Industry's Role If War Comes

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has announced that a special session of its forthcoming annual meeting would be given over to consideration of industry's role in event of war.

The Chamber said that "in view of the expanded national defense program" the session on May 2 would consider questions of industrial mobilization and strategic war materials.

Foreign Markets

London—Stocks closed mixed in late dealings today and closed firm. Oil shares moved higher on continued Continental inquiry and British funds recovered early losses to finish about unchanged. Transatlantic securities gained fractions to two points and the industrial group advanced. Copper, other metals and rubbers remained unchanged. Foreign bonds closed quiet and steady.

Paris, April 17 (AP)—International securities moved irregularly in the Bourse today in quiet trading. Rentes advanced 90 to 145 centimes and Royal Dutch was up 120 francs. Bank of France lost 35 francs and Suez Canal 155.

Liverpool, April 17 (AP)—Wheat futures today closed 1/4 to 1/2 higher. Trade buying and liquid covering in cotton futures lifted prices 3 to 5 points today. Trading was fairly active.

Calif. Building Permits Up
SAN FRANCISCO—Building permits issued at 59 California buildings during February totaled \$14,655,878, an increase of 27 per cent over February, 1938, the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank reports. For the first two months of 1939, permits of \$32,682,568 value were 21 per cent above corresponding 1938 figures. Building permits issued in San Francisco in February totaled \$1,709,814, an increase of 15 per cent above the preceding month.

Supervised Shares, Inc. reports net assets of \$8,180,664 on March 31, 1939, equivalent to \$8.96 per share on 913,499 shares outstanding on that date, compared with net assets of \$7,101,212 on March 31, 1938, amounting to \$7.16 per share on 922,340 shares. Net asset value per share as shown above for March 31, 1939, was about 15 per cent below the figure of \$10.57 per share reported at the close of 1938.

Net			Stocks & Divs Sales			Net		
Low	Last	High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last	High
55	55	55	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	32	32	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	73	73	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	19	19	3	3	3	3	3	3
50	49	49	13	13	13	13	13	13
50	49	50	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	6	48	48	48	48	48	48
7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	15	16	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1			

Drive for Highway Safety Led by Studebaker Head

DETROIT, April 17 (P)—Wherever traffic safety is discussed in the automobile industry the name of Paul G. Hoffman is into the conversation.

For Mr. Hoffman, motorcar manufacturer, represents to the automobile industry about everything having to do with safety movements—on highways or in assembly plants.

Out of a philosophy that the safety of the 40,000,000 persons who drive the Nation's automobiles and trucks is very much the concern of the motorcar industry, Mr. Hoffman has developed an ambition to see the day when an individual will be "as safe in his automobile as he is in his own home."

Problems Foreseen

Mr. Hoffman was among the first of the automobile industry's leaders to foresee problems of the highway that must come as a result of mass production. He began studying traffic long before any producer envisioned the day when 30,000,000 vehicles would be registered in the United States.

When the automobile industry launched its traffic-safety campaign on a gigantic scale three years ago it named Mr. Hoffman to head the Automotive Safety Foundation.

"Orderly traffic" is the term Mr. Hoffman applies to the campaign's objective, but he makes it clear its accomplishment can come only through co-ordinated efforts of a multiplicity of forces. "Traffic safety," he asserts, "is as much a public responsibility as public health, fire protection, and other safeguards for the public welfare."

Studebaker Head
Besides heading the campaign to "adjust motorized America to safer and more efficient use of ex-



Paul G. Hoffman
Automobile manufacturer who leads move for greater highway safety.

isting traffic facilities and improving these facilities," Mr. Hoffman is the driving force of the Studebaker Corporation, one of the nation's oldest vehicle manufacturers.

Out of high school at La Grange, Ill., in 1907, he was a University of Chicago student for two years, and began his business career as a Studebaker salesman in Los Angeles in 1911, advancing through various positions to become President of the Corporation in 1935.

His progress was interrupted during the World War, in which he served as a First Lieutenant of Field Artillery.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada
British Columbia
Nelson: Civic Center Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 23.
Ottawa: Capitol Theater, 3:15 p. m., April 23.
England
Buxton: Pavilion Gardens, 7:45 p. m., May 5.
Lancashire
Burnley (Society): Mechanics Institute, Manchester Road, 8 p. m., May 2.
Southport: The Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, 3 p. m., April 20.
Leicestershire
Leicester (First Church): De Montfort Hall, London Road, 7:30 p. m., May 4.
Staffordshire
Wolverhampton: Civic Hall, North Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Yorkshire
Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., May 6.
Ireland
Antrim
Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., May 4.
Scotland
Midlothian
Edinburgh (Second Church): The New Picture House, Princes Street, 3 p. m., April 30.
Renfrewshire
Greenock: Watt Hall, Kelly Street, 7:45 p. m., May 1.
Germany
Ulm: Kirchenraum-Saal, Kornhausgasse, 8 II. 4 p. m., April 30.
Italy
Florence: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 5.
Switzerland
Bern: Grosser Kasino-Saal, 8 p. m., May 2.
In German.
United States
Little Rock: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
California
Berkley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, April 27. Radiocast Station KRR, 1270 kc.
Bishop: Church Building, 8 p. m., April 27.
Chicago: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., April 24.
Columbia: Liberty Theater, Fifth Street, 3 p. m., April 28.
Downey: Downey Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 23.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.
Lancaster: Los Angeles County Assembly Hall, Tenth and Cedar, 8 p. m., April 28.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 28.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5208 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1107 Hollywood Boulevard, 3 p. m., April 28.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edmond Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., April 24.
Oakland (Third Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., April 25.
Orange: Orange High School Auditorium, North Glassell Street, at Palm Avenue, 3 p. m., April 23.
San Bernardino: Methodist Episcopal Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
San Francisco: Methodist Episcopal Church, Flax Hill Road and Bayview Avenue, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Wilmington: Church Auditorium, Park Place and Van Buren Street, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
District of Columbia
Washington (Joint Lecture): Constitution Hall, O and D Streets at Eighteenth, 3:30 p. m., April 23.
Georgia
Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.
Decatur: Girls' High School Auditorium, McDonough Street, 8:15 p. m., April 23.
Rome: Gordon Theater, 328 Broad Street, 3 p. m., April 23.
Idaho
Moscow: Russell School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.
Illinois
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., April 28.
Chicago (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 24.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.
Chicago (Joint Lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 12:10 to 12:30 p. m., April 28.
Des Moines: First Methodist Church, North Fourth and Oak Street, 3:15 p. m., April 28.
Des Moines: Church Edifice, 1275 Marian Street, 8 p. m., April 24.
Dixon: Masonic Temple, 217 East Everett Street, 8 p. m., April 23.
Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.
Marshall: Methodist Church, Seventh and Plum Streets, 8 p. m., April 23.
Morrison: Masonic Temple, 300 West Jefferson Street, 3 p. m., April 23.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1063 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Indiana
Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England
(All times given are local.)
Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 220kc, May 7, 21, June 4, 18; July 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., WJAZ, 214mc and its companion transmitter WJAZ, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), May 7, June 4, July 2.
7:30 p. m., WJAZ, 64mc, WJAZ, 11.7mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), May 7, June 4, July 2.
Eastern States
Florida
Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAZ, 200kc, on May 7, June 4, July 2.
New York
Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 23 and 29.
New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 14, 21, and 28.
Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 1010kc, also WEXZ, 15.2mc, on May 21, June 18, July 16.
Central States
Minnesota
Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDDY, 1180kc, on May 7, June 4, July 2.
Montana
Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPBB, 1280kc, on April 30, May 28, June 25.
Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOGL, 510kc, on May 7, 21, June 4, 18, July 2, 16.
Pacific States
California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPCX, 1280kc, on April 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KTA, 1230kc, on May 1, June 4, July 2.
Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 7, 21, June 4, 18, July 2, 16.
Canada
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on April 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGU, 750kc, on May 21, June 18, July 16.

Bethany Gives Aid, Gets Able Professor

BETHANY, W. Va. (P)—Bethany College students have extended assistance to a refugee instructor in return for his teaching. They have voted, in an election sponsored by the student board of governors, to invite Dr. Frederick Weiss from the University of Vienna.

The student governing body plans to "farm out" Dr. Weiss to the fraternities for his meals while sororities will provide funds for living quarters. Board President Bob Morrow said the college would have to pay Dr. Weiss for his teaching, as he will conduct credit hour courses.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Smart Residential Apartment, 5433 839 East South Temple Street.
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
Wanted—Commission agents to sell union label flash carbon paper, typewriter ribbons. Write for details to AMERICAN RUBBER CARBON CO., Inc., Rochester, New York.

STAMPS FOR SALE

H. R. HARMER, premier philatelic auctioneer, announces world-famous "Tracy Wood" Collection of Japan for auction, June 28-29. Illustrated catalogue 1/- or 50c post free. 111-17 New Bond Street, London, England.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSETTIE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the latest fashion.
IDA GORDON
118 E. 53rd St. Phone 3-3319
MANHATTAN, N. Y.—Nellie Bartlett Corset Shop, the shop for individual service and fitting. 401 E. 10th St. Phone 100-W.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FRENCH clocks mechanically in A-1 condition, will deliver and set up with guarantee anywhere within 15 miles of Boston. KEEN, 9945 Boston St., N. Y. after 7 p. m.

FURRIERS

FOR COATS storage—the best—your coat repaired now for fall. MRS. E. V. CHASE, 14 Lowell Street, Manchester, N. H.

OFFICES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE private office—outside, light, service optional; spacious reception room; nicely furnished; reasonable. 1 Park Place, opposite Woolworth Building; Worth 2-4600. N. Y. C. N. Y. C.—Furniture Office, 100 W. 40th St., Fifth Avenue, Telephone MU. 2-3339 or Shore Road 8-6114.

PIANO TUNING

TORONTO, Ont.—H. A. CROSS, piano tuning and repairing, "vacuum" tuning, 101 Victoria Park Avenue, GR. 9288.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD—Near Orleans, 1000 summer, Cape Cod house, furnished, all conveniences; 7 acres, garden; 10 miles from Cape Cod. Call 1-1544.
DILL CHASE, Eastham, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. 867 W. 113th St. (Apt. 2-W)—Large, bright, clean, modern, furnished, all conveniences; near subway, bus, and shopping; 10 miles from Cape Cod. Call 1-1544.
N. Y. C.—Medium-sized front room, sunny, two baths; near church; reasonable. Riverside 8-1180.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

"HOUSEWORK"—Intelligent colored girl within two mornings a week; good cook and cleaner. Tel. 9-3031 (N. Y. C.).

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD—For season, 7 completely and well-furnished houses on private sandy lake, walking distance to our own salt water bathing beach, good fishing, bathing, row boat, sail boat, canoe, reasonable rent. Call 1-1544.
MORANOCHE region, Westoverland, N. H.—2500 summer, Cape Cod house, furnished, all conveniences; 7 acres, garden; 10 miles from Cape Cod. Call 1-1544.
Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

STENOGRAPHY—For stenographer, 100 words per minute in 2 months, MISS HALE, 149 W. 22nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 1-1544.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—Solely sold and repaired. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Bay Street, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, cashmere, etc. J. F. CO. 118 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IF THEY'RE Sterling Silver

... the gifts you give today will be the heirlooms of tomorrow.

MILLARD F. DAVIS, Inc.
EIGHTY-THREE MARKET STREET

Helen M. Wollaston

300 WEST NINTH STREET
Sports, Afternoon
and Dinner Clothes
Priced \$16.95 to \$59.95
Complete range of sizes

COAL Koppers COKE WOOD Fuel Oil

"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"

I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

GEORGE CARSON BOYD Flowers

216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 5-4339

Storm's Health Shoes

For Men, Women and Children
A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts. Wilmington, Del.

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET

GROCERIES MEATS
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

FABRICS and PATTERNS

CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605 MARKET STREET

AVENUE MEN'S SHOP

317-319 DELAWARE AVENUE
Exclusive Haberdashery
Custom Made Clothes
STETSON and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
OPEN EVENINGS

CONCORD LUMBER CO

Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints
DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRE INSURANCE

and every other form. Phone me your expiration dates of insurance on your home and automobile.
Your agent can often help you when it comes to adjustments.

PAUL D. CRANDALL

318 Tower Building District 9246
For Quality
Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
Georgia 4036
5425 Georgia Ave. N. W.

MAINE AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

BURPEE'S

Garden, Lawn and Flower
Seeds
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
138 Turner Street Tel. 1017-3

The ROGERS STORE

11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

BURR PRINTING CO.

Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

Purchase Goods

Advertised in
The Christian
Science Monitor, or answer
a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MAINE BANGOR (Continued)

Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats,
Hosiery, Bags, Gloves,
Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company

Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LEWISTON

Select Your
NEW SPRING SHOES
From These Famous Names
ARCH PRESERVER 8.75
WALK-OVER 6.50-8.75
RED CROSS 6.50
AIR TREAD 5.00

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

Lewiston—Portland—Rumford

INVESTIGATE RIDE IMPROVING SERVICE

Reduced rates this month on season tickets for this excellent lubrication service.

FRED C. MCKENNEY'S

Cities Service Stations
College and Sabbath Sts., Lewiston
Maine Avenue, Auburn

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Van Raalte Gloves \$1

Really smart gloves... styled to please. Fabric in a galaxy of the bright shades for Spring and Summer. In addition there are also the every popular NAVY and other darker shades. Dozens of styles, many of them with capskin features.

Owen Moore's

PORTLAND MAINE
Distributors

Imperial

Washable Wall Papers
Washable—Stuntested
New Designs

Loring, Short & Harmon

474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Matches

New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00

CARTER BROTHERS CO.

Jewelers
Portland, Me.

Randall & McAllister

200 Commercial St. 10-15-16
Fast Satisfaction Since 1861

Anita Files HAT SHOP

Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Walter Enemark Co.

Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794
Know what you spend before you send
BAGO WASH
Priced by the bag
Greely Laundry
123 Washington St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE

Edson C. Eastman Co.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY

SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

JACKMAN & LANG

Insurance
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

City Coal Company

Old Company's Lehigh
Anthracite
87 1/2 So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN B. FIKKE, Mgr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONCORD (Continued)

VISIT US AT OUR
NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

The Tailleur!

The Suit of all Suits!
You live in it...
and love it!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

ELITE SUPER CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing
ALTERATIONS and
REPAIRING
7 NEW YORK STREET
"NONE BETTER"
Your Work Especially Solicited

Farnham's

You will find the newest and smartest in Spring Wearing Apparel and Footwear at 423 Central Avenue Tel. 230

E. J. YORK

Tel. 1000 Main Office, 6 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders' Supplies
and Coal

PEOPLES-MARKET LIMITED

AUTHORIZED
DEALER
487 Central Ave. Telephone 480
Cheer Up the Home
With a Piece of
New Furniture From
E. Anton Furniture Inc.
36 Third Street Tel. 856

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 347-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm
Certified Milk
GRADE
PASTEURIZED
Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK RIBBLETS HANGERS CHOCOLATE COGNAC JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.

115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Foreign Books Bought and Sold
NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

Adrian Delicatessen

Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

NOTICE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IMPORTERS OF

Fine

English China

See the complete stocks of china at

"The BAY"

Yodson's Bay Company

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars

Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs

General Supplies Limited

MILK and CREAM

"There Are None Better"

PHONE M5426

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at

KRAFT THE FURRIER

Established Since 1908

222 8th Ave. West Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st St. West Phone M-7853

Phone M 4244 Estimates Given

Crossland & Beale

LIMITED

DECORATORS

WALLPAPER and PAINTS

City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Laundries Cleaners Dyers

Try Our "Thrifty Service"

6c per pound

PHONE R-2051

730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8151

9 to 12 daily except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFETYWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR

Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.

SAFETYWAY STORES LTD.

Lumber and Millwork

The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive

Your complete satisfaction is our objective

W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED

109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS.

Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating

Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing

10445 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22683

ENGRAVINGS DESIGNS & PHOTOGRAPHS

McDERMID STUDIOS LIMITED

10024-101st ST. PHONE 25444

You never pay more at

Edmonton's own store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

KEELER

Painting and Decorating Co.

10224 105th STREET

Phone 25027

Yodson's Bay Company

The safest and most up-to-date decorators—having a capacity of 6,000 people an hour—have been installed for your convenience at the new BAY.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

SALES AND SERVICE

J. A. Werner Hardware Co.

ESTAB. 1906

16139 99th Street Phone 22236

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 92-912

10 to 12 daily except Saturday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

(Continued)

Stylerest

SHIRTS

The best shirt value we can regularly sell at

2.00

Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Yodson's Bay Company

Laundriers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone... 86311

FOOTSAVER

Shoes for Winnipeg

2-SHOE STORES-2

Rannard's

350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

It's that New NASH

THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES

On display at

Leonard & McLaughlin Motor Ltd.

New and Used Car Dealers

Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg

Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods.

Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Shoes from AFFLECKS

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Manager STAN WESTMACOT

319 Portage Avenue

J.S. MILLER

COAL CO.

Osborne at Subway

PHONE 42 877

EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

"BIDDY"

Luncheon—Tea

282 Hargrove Street

Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218

Hours: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily, except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPERTEST

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in allowances and our service will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings

is now complete at

248 Dundas St., London

Clothes made to your order or ready to wear.

CUMMING the Clothier

Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 18 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All Flat Work Finished

Shirts With This Service, 10c Each

457 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Good Food... Quick Service

Pleasant Surroundings!

Visit Our Cafeteria

Smallman & Ingham

Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

OTTAWA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J

9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Hardware for the Home

Tools, paints, kitchenware, builders' supplies

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.

418-416 BANK STREET

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

(Continued)

Upholstering and Repairing

STEWART & CO.

Furniture and Antiques

219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.

PHONE 2-1228

Insurance

ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.

Successors to GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED

140 Wellington St. 2-4823

James Hope & Sons

Stationers Bookbinders

Printers

Phone 2-2493 63 Sparke Street

F.W. ARGUE LIMITED

Dustproof COAL

234 Bank Street 2-5777

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrove 9574

Hours: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, except Sun.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs

Midway 3541

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

are drinking

GOLDEN CREST

supplied by

CITY DAIRY

Ki. 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg

Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER

Furs for Spring

Storage at 2% of Your Valuation

1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

THE JOYCE TRIO

Simon Joyce, Piano; Maurice Solway, Violin; Charles Math, Drums

HART HOUSE THEATRE

Tuesday, April 25, 8.30 P. M.

Tickets \$1.00; Students 50c

Conservatory, and Hart House, Mt. 2822

12 STORES

Woman's Bakery

Ray Leake, Pres.

Catering Dept. KI-2118

Meadonia Private

Residential Hotel

A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.

(Just East of St. George St.)

Diana Restaurant

187 YONGE STREET

188 BLOOR STREET WEST

Delicious Food Well Served

We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Your Patronage is Solicited

DOAN

COAL COMPANY LIMITED

COAL COKE

LL 3131

7 Direct Phones Mt. 4691

J. & W. R. SCOTT

LIMITED

FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin

Dupont Street at Davenport

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS

SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD

Hairdressing

Efficient Operators for Styling Outfits

1498 YONGE ST. (Opposite) Room 7

Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Continental Co-operative

Stores, Ltd.

MEATS, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES

304 Kingston Rd. HO. 9222

Head Office

2 Temperance St. WA. 5254

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my

outfitman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO

(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Simpson's

Where all Montreal Shops for Quality at the Lowest Prices

Visit...

The Town and Country Shop—

for smart tweeds, coats, suits, sweaters and blouses—Third Floor.

The Marlene Shop—for chic styles for the larger women—Third Floor.

The Elizabeth Arden Salon—for expert beauty culture and hair styling—Sixth Floor.

The Robert Simpson

Montreal Limited

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Did You
Ever WonderWhy the Numerals in
Common Use Are Called
"Arabic"?

Several claims have been set forth concerning the origin of our present numerals. They may have originated among the Hindus, the Arabs, the Persians, or the Egyptians. On the other hand, various sources may have contributed to the devising of the numerals—and intercourse among traders resulted in carrying the symbols from one country to another.

Perhaps a better designation for the numbers now in common use would be Hindu-Arabic, rather than Arabic. At least, so far as is known, the country which was first to use the major portion of the digits was India.

Inscriptions dating back to the third century B. C. have been found in India in which the numerals 1, 4, and 6 appear. Other inscriptions of one century later contain the 2, 4, 6, 7, and 9. The

NUMERALS
of the
10th CENTURY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Why Numerals Are Called
"Arabic."

3 and 5 appear in still later inscriptions, all found in India. The zero seems not to have been known to the Hindus at that time. Nor did the early inscriptions show any evidence of the use of place value; as, for example, 333 meaning that the digit on the right indicates units; the one next to it, tens; and the third, hundreds.

The close of the eighth century seems to mark the introduction of the numerals from 1 to 9 (without zero) to the scholars of Arabia. The calling of our numerals "Arabic" may have its basis in the possibility that the numerals were introduced a few centuries later into Europe by the Arabs or Moors.

The zero or cipher gets its name from the Arabic sifr, derived in turn from the Sanskrit word sunya, meaning "void." The introduction of the zero in the Arabic system of numerals, in the ninth or tenth century, made possible the use of place value with the numerals, and enormously increased their usefulness and the ease with which arithmetical calculations could be carried out.

W. P. Keasbey

The Halo

A halo is such a familiar attribute to a saint that the origin is not often thought about.

In the eleventh century, a period prolific in cathedral building, it was customary to place images of saints under the eaves outside the sacred buildings. In the course of time, the rainfall discolored the images, and some ingenious person got the idea of protecting them by placing wooden discs above them to catch and divert the rain drippings.

Giotto, the great Italian painter, who introduced the halo into his pictures, in his country-bred ignorance, thought the wooden plate represented something inseparable from the saint, and accordingly painted it in. His artistic sense, however, revolted against its ugliness; and he gradually idealized it from a dark circle to a luminous rim.

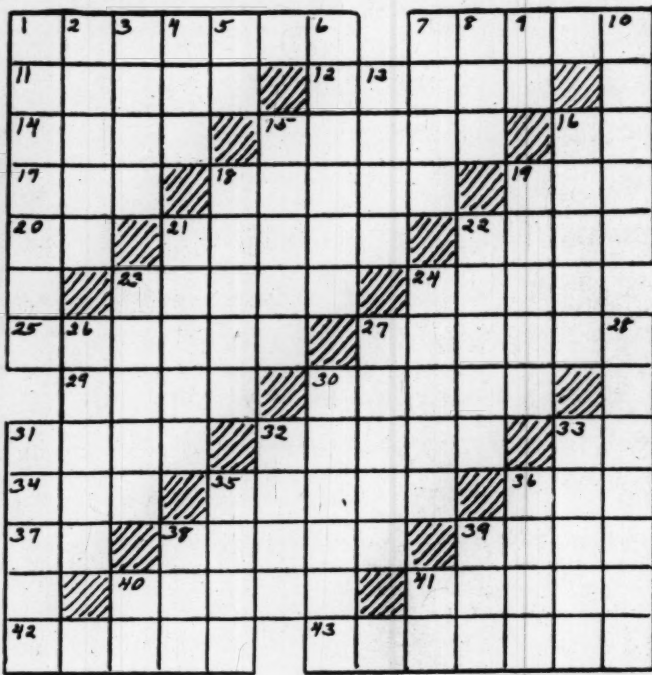
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. After Franco's "victory parade" in Madrid, early in May.
2. That of Albania. The country now functions as a separate kingdom, but under the administrative control of Italy.
3. Britain, France, Poland, Rumania, and prospects of Turkey and Russia.
4. The action merely puts the project in line for future appropriations.
5. \$100,000,000.
6. 1,000,000.
7. The U. S. Treasury Department reveals that of 63 salaries exceeding \$200,000, no fewer than 40 were paid by motion picture companies. The top figure was the \$1,296,963 paid to Louis B. Mayer.
8. No, the plans remain unchanged, even to the matter of making the voyage on a battle cruiser.
9. 61. French newspapers oppose turning over these planes to Franco, on the assumption that they might eventually be used against France. But Franco demands all Spanish gold and war materials held in France before repatriating Spanish Republicans.
10. Yes, according to a decision handed down in the U. S. Circuit Court, San Francisco.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- 1-If you visited Kweilin, whom would you see?
 - 7-Where is Alcoy?
 - 11-What place in Naphthali is mentioned in Job, 19:23?
 - 12-What is any of various devices for connecting parts of a pipe?
 - 14-What is plural of "ax"?
 - 15-What are among leading dried fruits of the world (sing.)?
 - 16-Debtor (abbr.).
 - 17-What is the color of vermillion?
 - 18-What American pioneer explored Kentucky?
 - 19-What is the pointed stick batted in tennis?
 - 20-What is sixth tone of diatonic scale?
 - 21-Upper part of a whip is what (pl.)?
 - 22-Who followed her mother-in-law into Judea?
 - 23-What was the zeuglodon, which is now extinct?
 - 24-Jute is used in making what?
 - 25-In bowling what score is made by leveling all pins with first bowl?
 - 27-A traveling bag is what?
 - 28-You sharpen a razor with what?
 - 29-How would you describe animals in a menagerie?
 - 30-Small domestic animals are kept in what?
 - 32-What are fire tubes?
 - 33-What prefix means "down"?
 - 34-What natural substance contains metal?
 - 35-Who was a son of Samuel (poet)?
 - 36-What was formerly an Italian title of courtesy?
 - 37-Within.
 - 38-What is a unit of weight for precious stones?
 - 39-What is a diminutive feminine suffix of Latin and New Latin words?
 - 40-What is a sign placed below a line to denote an omission?
 - 41-What is a mollusk mentioned in Bible?
- Down
- 2-What was first name of one who wrote "Little Dorrit"?
 - 3-Who was one of minor prophets?
 - 4-Who was a grandson of Cain?
 - 5-Kish was son of whom?
 - 6-What is a unit of measurement in typography?
 - 8-Iberian Peninsula is where?
 - 9-What American author and poet was born in 1809?
 - 10-If you were in Cork, Ireland, in what direction would you travel to reach Limerick?
 - 12-Who live in convents?
 - 13-Who is the author of "His Family's" (pl.)?
 - 14-What is a baker's kneading machine?
 - 15-Who was Roman god of love?
 - 16-What is backbone or spine of an animal?
 - 17-What are parts performed by actors in a drama?
 - 18-Aristophanes did what to gain fame?
 - 19-What was a town of ancient Media?
 - 20-What is a sharp process of a plant?
 - 21-Valuable are often kept in a what?
 - 22-What is a gem mounted in a ring?
 - 23-What are strips of leather fastened to soles of shoes to give a firm grip?
 - 24-In an amateur a bird, fish, or coin (pl.)?
 - 25-Golfers often shout what?
 - 26-What festival was celebrated every fourth year at Delos in honor of Apollo?
 - 27-Jam is often kept in what (pl.)?
 - 28-What is the cage of an elevator or lift?
 - 29-What is terminal point of an object?
 - 30-Where is Nicaragua (abbr.)?
 - 41-Symbol for tin is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Trotty Veck Message: The optimist finds the grin in grind.

Top o' the Morning: Admittedly, a man has always looked grotesque enough in one of those regulation stove-pipe toppers, but, then, he never whittled it off to a point and stuck a long feather in it.

Kitchener Record: Italy's new synthetic rubber is said to work equally well in automobile tires and frontier boundaries.

St. Louis Star-Times: Note to any girl: How to catch a man and hold him: Learn 400 ways of saying, "I think you are wonderful!"

Daily Quotation

ONE by one thy duties wait thee; let thy whole strength go to each.—ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.

In Lighter Vein

One in Every Audience

It was an opening appearance of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, with Stokowski at his most majestic. The music was crashing and thunderous, when suddenly there fell an abrupt and complete silence, beginning a brief but absolute rest in the music.

Out of the stilly night there came a high-pitched feminine voice, full of reproach. "But I always," it said, "fry mine in lard."—Atlantic Two Bells.

Record

"I was outspoken at the meeting of the Woman's Club today," remarked Mrs. Sayit.

"Hm-m!" hm-md her husband. "Who outspoke you?"

Consolation

A certain sportsman was playing over a golf course in Scotland, and playing very badly.

"Dear, dear!" he remarked at last, "there can't be worse players than myself!"

"Weel, weel, maybe there are worse players," commented the caddy consolingly, "but they dinna play."

Same Only Thinner

Customer: "How's the vegetable soup today?"

Waiter: "Well, it's a good deal like our hash, only it's looser."—Brushing Up.



"It's okeh—I can't swim without my waterwings."

The Same Thing

"They say that last year's wheat crop has never been beaten."

"No," replied the wit, "but it's been thrashed."

Playing Safe

Filling Station Man: "Check your oil, sir?"

Farmer Jones: "Nope, thank you. I'm taking it with me."—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Anecdote

A Simple Man

A simple, earnest man was Johannes Brahms, as simple and as real as the middle class life from which he sprang, from which he never departed, and for which he was never ashamed.

Other creative artists might demonstrate their "individualities" by wearing outlandish attire, consoorting with unconventional companions, and expressing strange philosophies, but not Brahms. While creating imperishable music, he lived simply, labored diligently, worshiped devoutly.

Typical of the man was the manner of his great inspirations. A friend once inquired when and how these inspirations came to him.

"Ah, yes," replied Brahms, "inspirations! Do you know when some of my best songs came to me? Early in the morning while I cleaned my boots."

The Value of a Smile

Commander Sanders, one of the Australian Scout Commissioners, relates the following story:

"One of my scoutmasters sent his boys out for 15 minutes to do a good turn. When they came back they eagerly reported the good turns they had done. One boy, however, hung back until the last. When asked what he had done he replied, 'Nothing, sir, only I saw a man looking sad and I smiled at him.'"

Later the sad-looking man came to camp and told the scoutmaster that he had been about to throw himself into the river, when he met the Scout; and but for the Scout's smiling just at that moment, he would have done so.

The Three Veterans



Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, Crawley, Sussex, England

"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

'In Line of Duty'

Those who are used to the sight of patrolmen assisting school children across the busy streets of metropolitan Detroit have often expressed their gratitude for their faithful services.

Today Detroit citizens are praising Patrolman Chester Wright, who is in Harper Hospital recuperating from injuries sustained, as he would no doubt say, and as the police register unquestionably says, "in line of duty."

One morning recently, while he was assisting a little boy and girl to cross the street on their way to school a rapidly approaching car bore down on the little group. The children saw the danger, but looked confidently to their protector. Nor did he fail them. There was no time for thought, but constant training, devotion to duty, and strict discipline prompted instantaneous action. Officer Wright swung the children out of the way of the approaching car, but was himself struck.

Yes, it was "in line of duty"; but many Detroit mothers are grateful that there are such officers on the police force. No doubt, when the machinery of departmental recommendations get around to it, there will be a citation for "meritorious service."

Vocations

Dressmaker on a Retainer

A dressmaker of my acquaintance has signed a year's contract with several of her customers. They agree to pay \$5 apiece each month, for which she will come to their homes once a week and look over their clothes, mending and remodeling where necessary.

Thus she is assured of a definite sum every month; and it helps to take the uncertainty out of dress-making.—LaVarne S. Minneapolis, Minn.

A Verse
for Today...

I, even I, am the LORD;
and beside me there is
no saviour.—ISA. 43:11.

Pronunciation
Of Proper Names
In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Inönü, Ismet (is'-mēt' ē'-nū'-nū')—President of Turkey.

Olav (ō'-lāv)—Crown Prince of Norway.

Plátek, Wendell Stephen (plá'-ték)—President of the National Slovak Society, who has been elected head of a movement in America to preserve the integrity and independence of the Czechoslovakian Republic.

Savdam, Dr. Refik (ré'-fēk' sí'-dām')—Premier of Turkey.

Slavík, Jurak (yōō'-rāk slá'-vēk)—Former Czechoslovak Minister to Poland.

von Bülow-Schwante, Count Vico (fē'-kō; fon bú'-lo-shvān'-tē)—German Ambassador to Belgium.

Witoš, Dr. Vincenty (vyén-tēn'-tē vyē'-tōs)—Peasant leader and former Premier of Poland; recently returned to that country from exile in Czechoslovakia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Copenhagen (kō'-pēn'-hā'-gēn)—Capital of Denmark.

Pirates of Penzance (pēn-zāns)—Gilbert and Sullivan operetta.

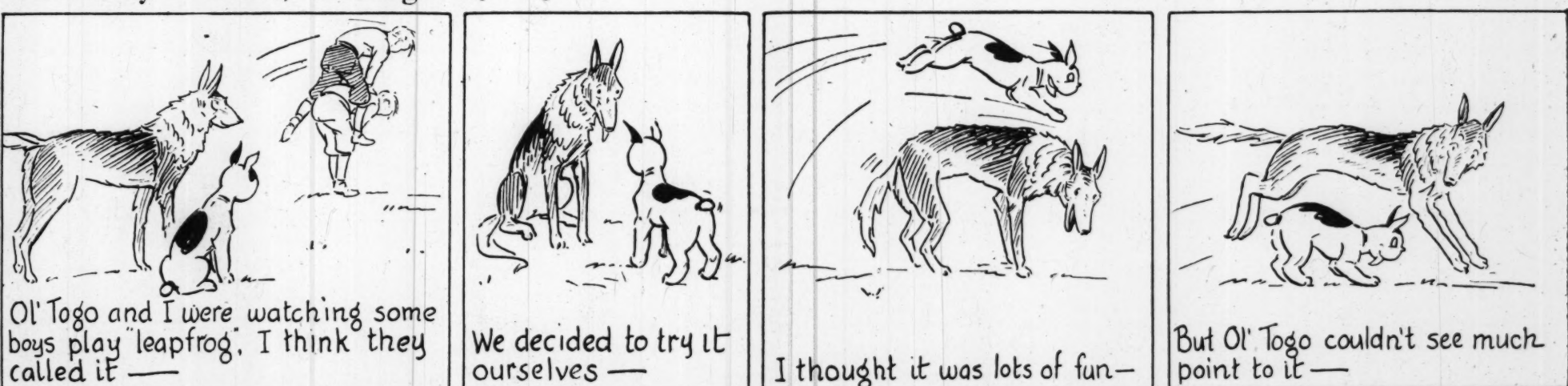
Wycliffe, John (wik'-līf)—English reformer, theologian, and translator of the Bible.

Key: ále, chaotic, cáre, ádd, áccount, árm, ásk, sófá; éve, hère, évent, énd, silént, makér; íce, íll, charity; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; fód, fód; out, oil, cúbé, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natúre, verdóre; k=ch in G. ích, ách; bow; yet; sh=s in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —A Perfect Score



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Leap Frog



The Adventures of Waddles—Two Heads Are Thicker Than One



Editorials

Pulling the World Together

President Roosevelt took a leaf out of the book of the dictators when he dispatched his note to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini in the small hours of Saturday morning. It gave them something to busy themselves about over the week-end. Several German or Italian diplomatic coups have been maneuvered to take place on a Saturday or Sunday when British statesmen would be away from the Foreign Office for the holiday.

Apart from whether any new move by the Rome-Berlin axis powers might have taken place this week-end, the President has definitely seized for the democracies the initiative in a diplomatic exchange which theretofore had had Prime Ministers Chamberlain and Daladier on the defensive—even though a tremendously more resolute defensive. The great question in many American minds is whether by thus taking the ball Mr. Roosevelt has involved the United States in a risk of war which it otherwise would not have run. The question probably can best be answered by an examination of the move itself and of the responses it has evoked.

For the sake of argument it might be conceded that Mr. Roosevelt must have known there would be little likelihood of a fully co-operative reply from the heads of the authoritarian states when he asked for a non-aggression commitment from them with reference to 31 European nations. It was, in this light, a move in a diplomatic chess game. It was a move, however, that tended to express an American sympathy with the democratic powers which have undertaken to defend smaller nations and themselves from aggression.

This fact, especially coming on the heels of the Pan American Union speech of Friday, does not give Mr. Roosevelt the ideally impartial or neutral position for an "intermediary" such as he proposes to be in an exchange of assurances. Yet among heads of states the Chief Executive of the United States is in relatively the best position of any to interpose with a conciliatory word. His is, in fact, possibly the only office in the world from which a message might hold out hope of bringing the two international factions to a conference table. Under these circumstances and with the peace of the world in evident danger, to have failed to speak would have been to neglect a great responsibility.

Comment from members of Congress in the United States seems more favorable than might have been expected. Senator Borah, the veteran isolationist, says he would not have made the proposal, but hopes, now that it has been made, that good may come of it. Senator Nye, sponsor of mandatory neutrality, applauds the President's approach. Reactions from Germany and Italy thus far comprise personal abuse and expressions of resentment from the

controlled press, which in another diplomatic era would be considered very bad taste but which in this instance will be construed by some as a sign of the difficulty they feel in justifying a rejection of the proposal. In preparing their official answers, Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini may well consider that nothing could more effectively solidify American public sentiment behind President Roosevelt or close the gap between him and the isolationists than would a brusque or contemptuous dismissal of the sensible proposition he has made.

This is not to say Americans would go to war to preserve some other nation's imperial interests or to preserve a status quo which many of them have criticized—and which The Christian Science Monitor also has criticized—ever since the United States withheld ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Americans, too, are aware that the record of adjustments reached in international conferences is not at all what it should be; but they are definitely in favor of the conference method in preference to war. It is safe to say now that they would support a type of "neutrality" legislation which would immediately place American economic resources at the disposal of the democracies in event of a conflict forced by the dictators. And this is all the support Britain and France ask.

Outside the "axis" powers the response to the Roosevelt note has been so enthusiastic, so spontaneous and so well-nigh universal as to be profoundly heartening. From Latin America, significantly led by the Argentine, from Russia, from Britain and France, from the Balkans, and from countries more guarded, have come congratulations, appreciations and expressions of interest.

In fact, as a result of President Roosevelt's action it is apparent now that not merely this lead alone but the series of developments that began before Munich has impelled together more of a world concert of nations willing to devote positive energies to the preservation of peace than has existed at any time since the early days of the League of Nations. Events now have called forth a world community intent on maintaining observance of international law and order.

The best of it is that the present call is not to a council of war or a meeting of international vigilantes but to an open consultation in which the expansionist or "have-not" powers are invited to take a definite and equal part with a view to scaling down armament burdens for all and to giving access to markets and raw materials which are the key to living standards. The neighborhood of nations which now supports the appeal for a conference should see to it that they are prepared to meet legitimate demands of Germany and Italy for freedom of opportunity in return for renunciation of force.

An Appeal to Boss Public

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature have asked the "boss" for a rise in pay. Strictly speaking, they are their own "bosses," for they vote their own salaries. In actual practice, however, they are dependent upon popular support for re-election and so have presented their case to their "ultimate superiors" at a public hearing.

In the peculiar circumstances resulting from adoption of biennial sessions in Massachusetts, both legislators and economy advocates may present good arguments. If present arrangements continue, the Senators and Representatives will be paid \$2000 for the year the Legislature is in session (1939) and nothing for the year it omits (1940).

The efficient, hard work done by many of the legislators, without benefit of a wage-hour law, entitles them to the pay of a business executive. Even for those less naturally industrious, a substantial remuneration might increase their interest in legal matters and remove some of the pressures that beset the poorly paid. On the other hand, at a time when the State is facing added taxation, economy is paramount, and to pay legislators for the year in which they do not sit appears gratuitous. Moreover, many legislators, especially the lawyers, have active private businesses. Possibly, the \$3000 figure for the two-year period, suggested by Representative Sawyer, a veteran of twenty-six years in the Legislature, would be a suitable compromise.

Back to Baseball

All America keeps time today to the stalwart stride of spiked feet in baseball's perennial parade to the flagpole. For now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by the season's frigid opening. Again the hand that holds the helm of state takes aim and then lets fly the ball that starts sixteen big-league teams on their all-summer race to baseball's pennant prize 154 games away.

For one welcome moment the somber shadow of world events fades before the expansive smile of baseball's official starter. If for the moment, at least, it appears that

Grim-visaged war hath smoothed its wrinkled front,

we must thank the vendors of the evening boxscores for putting the specter temporarily to rout.

The sporting impulse that populates the bleachers day in and day out is based on something more than a superficial search for popular excitement. Without the appeal to keen competition and fair play inherent in its playing code, America's national pastime would have vanished in sheer boredom long ago.

The millions who help to celebrate the centennial year of Abner Doubleday's now industrialized game doubtless will agree that this grim-visaged world would profit greatly were it to adopt an ideal or two from baseball's rules of play.

Again comes that time of year when the amateur gardener lays out twenty dollars to raise a crop of vegetables which would normally cost ten dollars if purchased at any vegetable stand.

A One-Man Job



Peter—His Year's at the Morn

The back door bell rang furiously. I dropped everything and ran to open it. It was only Peter home from school.

"What's the excitement?" I asked equably, relieved that the house was not on fire.

Peter dashed past me with a rush of cold air brought in by a strong March wind. "I want to change to my light gray knickerbockers and holey shirt and short socks." He said it so fast that it all ran together on his way up the stairs to carry out his desires. I followed.

"But why change? You couldn't go out to play in such thin clothes on such a cold day. Hold on now and count ten." I began the exercise for him and he reluctantly joined in.

"But don't you see, Mums," he explained more patiently, "it's spring, this is the first day, the twenty-first. It's spring." He felt a little sorry for my aged calm and even smiled winningly.

"Well now," I reasoned, sitting down on the edge of the bed to hold him in his clothes until we had talked it out, "this is the moment when you keep your shirt on, Peter. The temperature is just at the freezing point, twenty-first or not. You'll have to wait a day or two and that's that. You'll know when spring is really here. It'll send in its card in the morning—through your window."

Peter's face lost its discontent and he went to the window. "Through here? What will the card say?" "Well, it will be invisible, like magic. It will be smells, and feelings and sounds. Melting earth. Rich and spicy. A robin's song. And air so mild it steals by instead of marching. It's worth waiting for."

So Peter went back out to play in his winter togs.

The very next day it was upon us. Peter was in my room about half past six. I woke to see him standing at the window with a peaceful face, looking out quietly. He was fully dressed, light gray knickerbockers, short socks, "holey" shirt—which means the kind that have large pores for summer comfort.

"Ah ha," I remarked conventionally.

"Listen, Mums, what's that?" "That" was the cardinal's whistle, and through the window there came the unmistakable odor of earth yielding to the kiss of spring. Now that it was really here, Peter was rather solemn about it. New meanings came in to him as Pippa passed.

In the days since spring's arrival, Peter has been as elusive as birds of passage. He feels the call before breakfast and has to be coaxed back from hanging out of windows to finish his sandwich. He eats his dinner in a hurry and runs back out for "just one more ride around the block." Last night the seven o'clock moon was riding high when he reappeared and even that was not enough. We must all take a walk with him under the starlight before bedtime. This morning he went out without being told to tidy the backyard, picking up the old boxes that had been used for a snow fort all winter.

"What makes spring?" Peter asked at lunch, as though he could not get enough of the subject.

"Warmth," I said conclusively.

"Where from?"

"The sun."

He looked out at the sun with a new respect. Last year it was a bright ball in the sky. This year it is the beneficence of spring-tide, which makes all the difference.

The doorbell rang with a languid air tonight after school. It was Peter. His small leather jacket was over his arm, his tie was off and trailing behind him, his sleeves were rolled up, his shirt open at the neck, his cap in his pocket.

"Mums, will you take all this stuff?" he asked, handing me his discarded clothing. "I'm not coming in because there's baseball practice down the street. And here, will you take my bag of marbles?"

Later on, he found me in the yard when he came home from his game. It seemed a good moment for him to broach a subject that lay close to his heart.

"Mums, can't I go without it tomorrow?" he asked pleadingly.

"Well, why not?" I agreed with him, "you can always put it on again if it turns cold."

"Whoopie!" shrieked Peter, dashing for the house. We were referring, of course, to the modern little boy version of red flannels, which consists of a few inches of not very thick cotton.

"I've been stinging in them all day," he stopped to add reproachfully, as he disappeared up the stairs.

"What if you were an eskimo?" I couldn't resist calling after him.

There was no reply, but after perhaps half an hour, Peter reappeared swathed to the eyes in clothing. He had on an old parka with a hood, his high leather boots, a muffler, mittens, and carried a window stick for a spear. Until supper time he played at spearing fish on an Arctic ice floe in the backyard, apparently not stifled at all by the additional clothing. I don't know which is less predictable. A small boy or spring.

D. D.

Intimate Message From Washington

The Saturday Surprise

By Erwin D. Canham

It may go down in history as a turning point. It may be the moment when the diplomatic initiative of the crises of 1938-39 passed from the hands of the axis powers to that vast outside majority of nations anxious to prevent the outbreak of war. Or it may be just another hopefully publicized but speedily forgotten diplomatic incident.

But those of us who watched things happen in Washington will long remember. At 10 a. m. of a peaceful Saturday—with reporters and politicians awaiting the spring Gridiron dinner and little more—the news tickers suddenly started rattling and almost simultaneously from Paris and London it was flashed that President Roosevelt had made a peace appeal to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini. The news had leaked.

In perhaps thirty seconds the White House and State Department press rooms had sprung into action. From this Bureau, obtaining no satisfaction from the White House by telephone, this reporter hot-footed it to the President's offices in another three or four minutes. There it was only known that "something is coming out" by 10:30. Presently, as startling events continued, Secretary Hull and Undersecretary Welles and Senator Pittman arrived. Along came a few more reporters, but most of the corps simply didn't get to the White House in time.

For just after 10:30 we were summoned into the President's circular office, and heard Mr. Roosevelt himself read through his message to the German Chancellor and give an informal interpretation of its meaning. We all left the office, some twenty minutes later, at what may be called a discreet or presidential-anteroom lobe.

And now, forty-eight hours later, what has really happened, in the view of the best observers discoverable here?

First, it is thought, the President has made one last and doubtless not overly optimistic effort to try and avert war. Inside diplomatic observers credit this motive with about 10 per cent of the responsibility for the action.

Second, the President has again warned the whole world of his conception of the United States' interest in possible conflict. This factor may be a substantial war deterrent.

Third, Mr. Roosevelt—like President Wilson before him—has begun to prepare a diplomatic and propagandist record against the two axis powers. He seeks to settle the war-guilt question before the war even breaks out. He thus makes a contribution not only applicable to a possible war, but of great bearing on what is much more important: the ultimate and imperative peacemaking.

Fourth, to put the immediate effect another way, the President has joined the encirclement movement—as an encircled-by-

publicity. Note that the most striking part of the President's Pan-American day speech was his denial that a peaceful nation could be encircled—his denial of the German-Italian thesis in the face of latest events.

Fifth, the President took an action which was more widely approved among congressional and other isolationists than anything he has done in the foreign field for many months. Thus he helps along the cause of neutrality-law revision.

To put it all in the simplest possible way, the President has seized the headlines. That is more important than it sounds. He has presented the axis powers with a surprise. The very intensity of their reaction shows that the President found a mark.

Of course, Washington does not assume that any form of words from the axis powers today would constitute a lasting guarantee of peace. After all, there was such a guarantee against the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia only a few months ago. But world opinion has been invited to isolate the two powers, with—of course—a parallel side glance at Japan. The unanimous response of the Latin-American nations, of Canada, of Soviet Russia, and the many other answers that will come pouring into Washington today, all serve to emphasize the isolation—the encirclement—now surrounding two governments.

It is, therefore, a rallying of world opinion and of its governments which is of greatest importance. And behind this effort in the field of morale are more tangible factors. One is the eloquent transfer of the fleet back to the Pacific, paralleling British and French movements.

Obviously today's analysis is too near the event to be more than tentative. The axis powers are not going to remain quiet or inactive. Danzig—significantly omitted from the President's list of nations or regions whose independence should be guaranteed—may be the next plum for the plucking, and observers tensely await events on Herr Hitler's fiftieth birthday on April 20th.

Meantime, Mr. Roosevelt personally is flung back into the eager, zestful, swift atmosphere of his first months in the White House. After two speeches on Friday and his dramatic message on Saturday, he went on Saturday night to the five-hour-long Gridiron dinner, and made one of his most effective speeches of recent years, a speech that is obligatorily unreported. He is obviously not afraid of repudiation today, not expectant of political downfall. He sat two seats away from Vice-President Garner and heard an eveningful of cracks about their relationships which both bore with equanimity. One cannot ignore, of course, domestic-political consequences of the President's diplomacy and of the continuing crisis.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

J. D. Ross

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Engineering ability and the kindly graces of a Christian character are responsible for the career and public service of the late J. D. Ross whom the President of the United States designated as "one of the greatest Americans of our generation."

Engineering ability alone wouldn't have done it. Pioneering for public ownership against the buffeting of private power, Mr. Ross had to smile his way through where resentment would have meant defeat. The Seattle municipal plant made its modest beginnings in 1902 with J. D. Ross as electrical engineer and soon after superintendent. From the first he saw the fallacy of using steam for generating electricity with so much water power available in the surrounding mountains. Only within the past year he envisioned an inter-tie of electric systems covering the entire United States where, with the scarcity of fuel, hydro-electric energy would be utilized.

There were no limitations in the Ross thesis of electrical development. Speaking of Bonneville, of which he was Federal Administrator, and of the Grand Coulee, he said, "No one need fear that these plants will be too large, or that they are in any way a menace to existing power systems, private or public. The electric age is still at its beginning and uses for electricity, which is energy in its most convenient form, are multiplying every year."

In the earlier years they called him visionary. In his later years they listened to him.

K. M. A.

Canadian-American Friendship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The writer wishes to congratulate your very fine newspaper for the high standard of journalism you have set and consistently held.

In Canada, we have developed a tremendous faith in America's idealism—almost the only bulwark of dependability and national morality manifest in the world today. We are coming to realize as a nation more than ever the very close ties of nativity, friendship, commerce, culture and common democratic idealism and the three thousand miles of undefended border that bring our countries close together.

Canada knows that America is her best friend and we shall in the days to come strive to cultivate that friendliness in every contact we have with your people. For here in our North America is truly the last home of liberty, and upon our common peoples

has now descended the torch which we must keep aloft to shine over the brutalities and deceits and the oppressions that are crowding in.

Canadians can thank The Christian Science Monitor for the magnificent work that newspaper has done to advance the cause of peace in the world and the cementing of American-Canadian friendship.

Stewart, B. C. K. G. M.

"No Joking Matter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your brief editorial, "No Joking Matter," prompts me to add the following experience with WPA workers: We purchased twelve building lots in a group, and have had sewers installed under a WPA project. All labor was done by hand work.

The large crew of men worked at the regular slow WPA pace. The working schedule was one week of work and one week's lay-off. Two of the houses were being occupied at the very time that the work-week was coming to an end. From necessity, we contracted with some of the WPA workers to work during the lay-off period. They named a reasonable figure, and agreed to go to work the following day.

To our surprise, these men proved to be as fast and accurate as the best men in our own crew. They apparently worked hard because there was some incentive of gain for their diligent labor.

This experience seems to indicate that it is not so much the WPA men who are at fault, as the system under which they are working. What incentive is there to work at backbreaking speed with pick and shovel, when the men know that a ditching machine or gas shovel, operated by one man, could do more work in one day than ten men working by hand could possibly do in ten days? Regardless of how hard these men would work with pick, shovel and wheelbarrow, they would still be wasting their time. Simple reason may influence them to waste their time easily rather than wasting it hard.

Until we muster enough intelligence to provide means whereby those who work with machines can have sufficient buying power to consume the things they produce with machines, we will continue to have a surplus of labor amid want and hunger for the things that labor could produce.

We are living in a democracy of self-government. The burden of unemployment is a product of our own hand.

OSCAR MARKUS KULIEN

Olympia, Wash.

A Way to Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Trade will be restored only when there is new confidence in the world. Peace will be possible as a new relationship is set up between those who, not without reason, distrust one another now. For a new lead against the spread of fear we may fairly turn to the Christian Church.

A fresh declaration of renunciation of war has therefore been prepared in the hope that some 5,000 ministers and clergy will sign it. Already a large number of representative signatures has been received. The declaration reads:

"In face of all the evil and fear in the present international situation, we are led to declare our conviction that peace cannot be won by armament and military victory but only through sympathy and understanding, mutual trust and right dealing between the nations. Renewing our faith in God, we therefore appeal to our fellow Christians to unite with us in utterly renouncing war, in calling for the opening of the earth's resources to satisfy the needs of all peoples, and in proclaiming, in the spirit of the Prince of Peace and within both Church and State, the message of the Cross."

PERCY W. BARTLETT
C. PAUL GLIDDON
LESLIE KEEBLE
Council of Christian Pacifist Groups
London

1931—1939

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In 1931, Adele Rogers St. John, a writer, played the role of a woman absolutely "broke" and wrote of her experiences, experiences which were true of many a woman. She slept in an auto at night, in a lot of used cars. The owner allowed many women and men to do the same. In the morning she ate a scant breakfast at a place provided by a wealthy society woman. She sat all day in a place sponsored by a teachers' club, where she could clean herself up and wash out her stockings. She was finally assigned as a domestic in a home where she washed and ironed, scrubbed, and stayed confined with children twenty-four hours a day for scant board and room.

Now what has happened? The WPA gives employment, not charity; a person can buy a few luxuries and circulate money. A woman now can go into a home, work a specified number of hours as in any other industry, get a decent wage and go home.

While mistakes have been made, it was a colossal undertaking. All hail and praise to one who said that no one should starve. I feel that Americans do not give the appreciation or praise due to President Roosevelt.

MARGARET MCCONAUGHY
Los Angeles, Calif.